

EKATERINI CLASH IS COMPLICATING GREEK SITUATION

Allies Occupy Town; Royal-
ists Ordered to Attack
Venizelists

STOP CONCESSION

King Now Refuses to With-
draw His Troops From
Thessaly

CASE IS SERIOUS

Constantine Has Long Con-
ference With the Brit-
ish Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, November 3.—The Venizelists have occupied Ekaterini because its garrison attempted to prevent the passage of the battalion from Verria to join the National Army at Salonica.

Athens, November 5.—The Allied forces have occupied Ekaterini where there has been a collision between the Venizelists and the Greek Government troops, with a view to avoiding bloodshed.

The newspaper Hesperini states that King Constantine has decided to annul the order to transfer troops from Thessaly to the Peloponnese in consequence of the advance of the Nationalist forces.

The re-inforcements proceeding to Ekaterini have been ordered to attack the Venizelists if the latter refuse to evacuate that town. The withdrawal of the Greek army in Thessaly has been postponed pending the establishment of a neutral zone.

Venizelists Satisfied

M. Venizelos is satisfied with the practical support of the Entente and therefore says he is indifferent to the postponement of the formal recognition of the Provisional Government.

There were thirteen Royalist and twenty Venizelist casualties in the fight which occurred prior to the occupation of Ekaterini. The Royalists are now eight miles south of that town, and are afraid to advance against the large Nationalist forces.

The Government has refused to consent to the Allies using light Greek warships with French crews to operate against submarines on the ground that that would be equivalent to a departure from neutrality.

London, November 4.—The Athens correspondent of the Morning Post says that the Venizelists state that the occupation of Ekaterini is necessary because the torpedoing of transports with Nationalist volunteers on board make it necessary to transport them by rail to Salonica.

The Athens Government has ordered three mountain batteries and two companies of infantry from Larissa to Ekaterini to eject the Nationalists. The situation is serious. The British Minister has had a long conference with King Constantine on the subject of the occupation.

Germans Lose Heavily
A Servian communiqué states that positive information has been received that in the latest fighting on the left bank of the Zernaieka the Germans suffered enormous losses.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters in Macedonia states that the capture by the British of Baraki Dzuma, a fortified village covering a square mile of ground, on the 31st was the result of a skillful attack which advanced the British line on the Struma front several kilometers at practically an insignificant cost.

The weather was very unfavorable but despite a night march in torrential rain and a long wait early in the morning in sodden clothes and in trenches half-full of water the troops advanced in a very dashing manner and carried out the program without a hitch.

Attacking the defences in front and simultaneously outflanking them, they cut off the retreat of the Bulgarians, the majority of whom in the village surrendered.

Prisoners confirm other evidence of the humanity of the Bulgarians towards British prisoners and wounded.

Paris, November 4.—An official communiqué regarding the operations of the Eastern Army states that the artillery duel continues at various points, being fiercest in the region of the Cerna. There was no infantry action.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang is Willing And is Nominated for Post Of Foreign Affairs Minister

Tientsin Foreign Commissioner and Minor Officials Dis-
missed; Expect Satisfactory Solution at Early Date

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 6.—It is announced that Dr. Wu Ting-fang has been nominated Foreign Minister, he having expressed his willingness to accept the portfolio. The nomination will probably be submitted to Parliament tomorrow.

Wang Chieh-hsiang, the Speaker of the Senate, left this morning for Nanking, to present to General Feng Kuo-chang his credentials as Vice-President.

Wang Lin-ko, the Foreign Commissioner at Tientsin, Liu Feng-cheng and Dr. Hawking Yen, the French and British secretaries at the Waichiaou respectively, have been relieved of their posts. It is generally regarded that Wang Lin-ko, Liu Feng-cheng and Dr. Hawking Yen are scapegoats sacrificed in connection with the Laoshikai affair. The dismissal of Dr. Hawking Yen is much regretted and is severely criticised by foreign and foreign educated Chinese circles. As far as is known, he had nothing to do with the Laoshikai affair.

The Peking Gazette states that the dismissals are due to the Vice-Minister, Hsia Yi-ting, whose removal is demanded by the Chinese press. The members of the Tientsin National Territory Protection Society are also strongly agitating against Hsia Yi-ting.

Meanwhile, negotiations are proceeding between the French Charge d'Affaires and Hsia Yi-ting in a friendly spirit and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution will be found at an early date.

Canton Preparedness Parade

Canton, November 6.—Under the pretext of honoring the dead heroes, but actually intended to show the preparedness of the South, a large army gathered at Canton yesterday. General Li Lien-chun formally surrendered the command of the Yunnan army, at Canton today, the soldiers giving an exhibition drill, which was the finest seen for years past. The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, inspected the troops and the Commissioner, Admiral Sah Chen-ping, joined in the ceremony.

Tomorrow, a public reception will be extended to General Li Lien-chun, all public organisations and schools joining therein.

The new Y.M.C.A. building was dedicated yesterday. The Civil Governor, Chu Ching-lan, performed the ceremony in the presence of the military and civil officials and also the foreign consuls. The British and American consuls made speeches.

Little Opposition to Wu

All of the local Chinese papers have received telegrams from Peking with the information that Dr. Wu Ting-fang's name will be voted on today by Parliament as the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. The request was sent to Parliament by the Cabinet on November 4. It is also reported that

there is very little opposition to the appointment of Dr. Wu.

Sino-French Dispute

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 3.—The publication of the news of a tentative settlement of the dispute about an extension of the French Concession at Tientsin in a form which implied an humiliating "ollbackdown" on the part of the French has complicated matters. Naturally the French authorities are annoyed, and are disposed to withdraw concessions which have been represented as a virtual acknowledgment that the original action taken by the French was indefensible.

All that the French want is a termination of negotiations which have dragged along for years, and the fulfillment of a promise given some time ago by the Waichiaou. From the point of view of the Chinese Government it is singularly unfortunate that a misunderstanding with France should occur at this particular moment. The Government is only managing to drag along with the aid of surplus funds released, by consent of the nations associated in the Reorganization Loan, by the Salt Administration. If French susceptibilities are wantonly wounded it is more than probable that France will press for payment of certain financial liabilities and refuse to liberate the surplus salt funds until they have been discharged.

Furthermore, China is endeavoring to borrow ten million sterling from the international financial group, and it is obvious that France can prevent this loan being granted if she so desires. Knowing how essential it is that China in her present weak and impoverished condition should retain the good-will of the creditor nations, responsible Chinese see with deep regret the efforts being made to magnify the importance of the Tientsin incident, and to antagonize France.

The Political Crisis

Mr. Sun Hung-yi, Minister of the Interior, one of the Kuomintang members of the Cabinet, still refuses to resign his post. It will be remembered that soon after Mr. Sun assumed office he dismissed a large number of officials and appointed others, said to be his political friends. The Administrative Court held that these men had been wrongfully discharged, and ordered their reinstatement. Mr. Sun has refused to reinstate them, and further refuses to resign. The Premier has asked the President to dismiss Mr. Sun, but the President has refused on the ground that Parliament alone has the right to dismiss Ministers of State.

In some quarters it is suggested that the Premier should himself resign, but this would not solve the difficulty. As a result of Mr. Sun's recalcitrance the work of his department is woefully in arrears. Probably in due course Mr. Sun will be given another post and another Kuomintang man will take his present position. But matters political are in such a tangle that it is difficult to forecast what will happen.

Austria Loses 25,000 Men Since October 30

Commanders in Italy Beg Re-
inforcements Be Sent From
Rumanian Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ydine, November 3.—Prisoners state that the Austrian commanders on the Italian front have urgently asked for re-inforcements from Rumania. The Austrians have lost 25,000 men since October 30.

RUMANIAN KING PAYS TRIBUTE TO TROOPS

'Our Mountains Should Be Im-
penetrable Wall,' He
Tells Them

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharast, November 3.—King Ferdinand, in an Order to the troops dated October 22, pays a tribute to their valor and says: "Let no unit retire. Every position lost should be immediately attacked and retaken. Our mountains, the cradle and shield of our race for thousands of years, should be an impenetrable wall."

Four Footed Heroes Decorated for War Work



A group of dogs recently decorated by the French war department for heroic work at the front

These canines, attached to the Red Cross divisions operating along the various battlefronts, were recently mentioned for bravery in despatches received by the French commanders. It is their duty during and after battles to seek out wounded so that they can be treated and sent to the hospitals. The work performed by these dogs has been commented on frequently in communications from the front. These are the first, however, of the hundreds participating in this highly dangerous work to be signalled out for special honors.

NINETY PEOPLE PERISH IN STEAMER COLLISION

Freighter Becomes Unmanage-
able and Crashes Into Col-
lier; One Survivor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Nov. 4.—Ninety souls perished when the London and North-Western Railway Co.'s s.s. Connemara (833 tons), going to Holyhead, collided last night with the collier Retriever (459 tons). Only one survivor has been picked up off the two vessels.

There were fifty passengers and 31 crew on board the s.s. Connemara and a crew of 13 on the collier Retriever.

The sole survivor is a seaman belonging to the Retriever, who says that she was unmanageable owing to the storm and crashed into the Connemara in the darkness.

The Connemara left Greenore, in Carlingford Lough, at 8 o'clock on Friday evening for Holyhead, with passengers, including nine soldiers returning from leave, and live-stock. The collision occurred half-an-hour later off Cranfield Point, outside Carlingford Bar.

The sole survivor, a man named James Boyle, had a miraculous escape. He was unable to swim but managed to seize a boat and cling to it until it drifted close to the shore at Cranfield, where he was seen in the moon-light and dragged ashore, in a semi-conscious condition, by a chain of rescuers dashing into the surf.

Some cattle and sheep from the Connemara scrambled ashore terribly exhausted but were soon browsed, apparently little the worse for their adventure.

APOLOGISE TO HOLLAND FOR ZEPPELIN'S ERROR

Petrol-Tanks Jettisoned When
Motors Went Wrong; Thought
They Were Over Belgium

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, November 3.—The German Charge d'Affaires has apologised for the recent cruise of a German air-ship over Holland. He explained that, owing to a defect in its motors, the air-ship was obliged to throw its petrol-tanks overboard. The Commander thought his vessel was over Belgium.

Raid by Submarine To Cover Departure Of the Deutschland

U-57 to Act as Guard While
Operating Round Nantucket
As the U-53 Did

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New London, Conn., November 3.—The Captain of the German submarine Deutschland announces that the submarine U-57 is expected to convey the Deutschland back to Germany.

New York, November 3.—The Evening Mail states that a war-submarine left Kiel soon after the Deutschland and is due in New London within a week. It will operate like the U-53, in the vicinity of Nantucket, sinking vessels when the Deutschland sails.

Deutschland's Cargo Was Worth 10,000,000 Dollars

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, November 3.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The arrival of the merchant submarine Deutschland continues to be a topic of discussion everywhere. The admiration of this feat of German seamanship, and breaking the British blockade, increases as the details of the trip become known.

The interest in the possibilities of such submarine trips is intensified by the statement that the Deutschland's cargo weighs 500 tons and is valued at \$10,000,000 gold. The cargo possibly includes securities and precious stones. Members of the crew enjoying shore leave in New London are the object of many attentions by the public. The newspapers are publishing long interviews with Captain Koenig, who is the hero of the day and who is reverently called the "old man of the undersea."

How flimsy the British blockade is, is strikingly illustrated by the statement of Captain Koenig that he saw a lot of hostile vessels but none ever saw the Deutschland, which dived about seven times in all.

The crew laughed at the myriad of mines and nets strewn above for their destruction around the north coast of Scotland. "Let me tell you," said Koenig, "that we in Germany believe that the submarine will eventually break the blockade. Britain invented the dreadnought and forced it on us, but the dreadnought is helpless in a nest of submarines. Soon we will be turning out submarines as you do cash registers."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN U. S. OPENS TODAY

Hughes' Last Word Is Plea For
Tariff to Counteract After-
War Effects

Reuter's Service

New York, November 5.—The Presidential campaign has concluded. President Wilson deprecated discussion of foreign policies by self-called statesmen, who scattered tinder while the world is ablaze.

Both candidates dwelt on the tariff question, President Wilson taunting the Republicans for their advocacy of a high protective tariff, while Mr. Charles E. Hughes declared that the only hope for the American workman not to succumb to foreign competition after the war was a tariff at least equivalent to the difference in price between labor in America and abroad.

Wilson Still Gains Here

Each succeeding day in the straw vote being conducted by THE CHINA PRESS on the American Presidential campaign has shown Mr. Wilson constantly gaining supporters. From the first day's vote, giving Mr. Wilson 71 and Mr. Hughes 46, it has now reached the figures of

For Mr. Wilson..... 739
For Mr. Hughes..... 191

The Wilson votes continue to pile into this office from persons in every walk of life.

Neither Mr. Hughes nor Mr. Wilson was considered at the conference of two voters, the foreign staff of the Standard Oil Company, at one city. After great deliberation they cast their two ballots for Colonel Roosevelt.

A canvass of the American citizens of voting age was made at St. John's University yesterday with the following result:

For Mr. Wilson:
Men—6; Women—10.
For Mr. Hughes:
Men—7; Women—3.

The election will be held today.

Mauritius Subscribes Rs. 1,000,000 to Aid British Aerial Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Mauritius, November 3.—The Council, Government and sugar-planters have combined to present the sum of one million Rupees to the Imperial Government, to provide thirty battle-planes, or to be used towards the cost of an air-ship.

FRENCH CAPTURING VILLAGE OF VAUX; FOOTING IS GAINED

Hold Western Part, Besides
Crest Which Dominates
Position

LITTLE OPPOSITION

Damloup Is Taken; New
400 Millimeter Guns
Prove Their Worth

GERMANS HELD UP

Lose Initiative and Even
Power to Maintain Suc-
cessful Defensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 5.—The official communiqué issued on Friday evening reported: On the right of the Meuse, after the capture of Fort Vaux, our infantry continued and advanced as far as the outskirts of the village of Vaux and, to the north of Vaux Lake, gained a footing on a crest which dominates the village. The enemy did not attempt to counter-attack.

There was only the usual artillery fighting elsewhere.

The communiqué yesterday afternoon reported: There has been intermittent cannonading in the region of the Somme and Verdun.

The communiqué in the evening reported: North of the Somme the Germans this morning attempted to eject us from the trenches we have captured on the western fringe of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. The attack, which was preceded by a furious bombardment, was shattered by our curtain and maxim fire. Parties of the enemy who penetrated our lines were immediately driven out or captured and the whole of our ground was maintained entire.

We extended our progress on the right of the Meuse in the region of Vaux. We hold the western part of the village as far as the Church. We advanced several hundred yards north-east of the Fort on the slopes descending to Woevre. We again took prisoners.

There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Three German aeroplanes were felled in the region of the Somme.

French Occupy Damloup

The communiqué this afternoon reported: Eastward of Fort Vaux we extended our progress, occupying during the night Damloup village and taking some prisoners.

North of the Somme the enemy did not attempt to renew their attacks against our trenches at Bois St. Pierre Vaast. About 50 prisoners were taken on that sector yesterday.

There was an intermittent artillery duel during the night.

Other messages report: For three days Fort Vaux has been submitted to an intense fire by heavy ordnance, including the new French 400 millimeter guns, and rendered untenable, so that the Germans have had to withdraw and thus the last link in the chain of Verdun's outside ring of forts is regained by the French.

The military authorities in Berlin speak of a voluntary withdrawal and write "the occupation of Douaumont and Vaux Forts was considered merely as one of the steps in the offensive against Verdun but that offensive having been stopped in consequence of the big operations on the Somme front these points had no longer any strategic importance."

In other words, the Germans admit that they are forced to abandon their operations against Verdun in order to attempt to withstand the French advance on the Somme.

Mighty Double Effort

The French are pushing ahead both at the Somme and at Verdun. They are making mighty efforts successfully at two points. German cannot make a successful effort one point and has lost not only initiative but even the power maintain a successful defensive.

Colonel Feyler, in the Journal Geneve, remarks that the Germans in losing Fort Vaux lose the essen-

results of their offensive in the West from February to July, which cost them 400,000 men.

For Vaux was evacuated by the Germans on Thursday morning and occupied by the French that night. The latter, in their trenches 400 yards distant, had heard a series of explosions indicating the blowing-up of casemates and material. The fort for the past week has been the target of a tremendous cannonade, especially from the new French 15½ inch mortars.

All the ingenious explanations of the German communiques do not succeed in concealing that fact that the reason for their evacuation of the fort was that the supply of cannon fodder is running short.

British Repulse Attack

London, November 5.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening. We completely repulsed a counter-attack against the trench captured on Thursday, eastward of Gueudecourt. We bombarded the enemy's line eastward of Fauquissart and in the neighborhood of Blairville.

General Haig reported yesterday morning: We successfully raided the lines north-east of Armentieres and expelled a strong party from our trenches at Culinchy.

The enemy, in a counter-attack east of Gueudecourt, yesterday, suffered extremely heavy losses in proportion to their strength. Over 100 dead have been counted. We took thirty prisoners and captured four machine-guns.

General Haig reported in the evening: There was considerable hostile shelling around Les Boeufs, against Destrémont Farm and at Le Sars. We bombarded the line northwards of La Bassee Canal in the neighborhood of Bois Grenier and at Messines.

One enemy aeroplane was destroyed. Five of ours are missing.

General Haig reported this morning: Heavy rain fell last night. There has been trench-mortar activity.

Austrians' Third Line Of Defences Attacked

Italians Advance 3 1-2 Miles; Assault Trenches Five Feet Deep in Rock

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, November 5.—An official communique yesterday reported: Our infantry have captured a strong position on the southern slopes of Cima Bocche, in Trivignolo Valley and consolidated it, despite a violent bombardment.

We advanced more than a kilometer eastwards, along the Oppachiasella-Castagnevizza road. Further towards the sea, a massed attack was smashed up by our fire, the enemy leaving numerous dead.

We took 553 prisoners, including eleven officers, also a whole battery of howitzers and munitions of all kinds.

A semi-official communique reports: The advance on the northern portion of Carso Plateau was vigorously pressed, yesterday, particularly on the ridge commanding the Castagnevizza Road, the principal artery of communication. The Italians, advancing from Vallone, scaled the rocky terraces to the east and drove the enemy beyond the hills southwards, advancing to a depth of 3½ miles and reaching the third line of the Austrian defences, capturing valuable observation posts.

The trenches taken on the 1st consisted of two lines five feet deep, excavated in the solid rock. These, grouped at important points, form a succession of field redoubts.

The two days' fighting resulted in a considerable extension and consolidation of the Italian occupation of Carso Plateau. The fact that a brigadier and other high officers were among the prisoners captured yesterday shows the depth penetrated by the Italians.

Two days of incessant fighting did not exhaust our dashing 11th Army, which advanced eastwards on the 3rd besides northwards. Pivoting on Mount Faite, which is the key to the enemy's defences, it wheeled south-eastwards, capturing strong defences and eliminating the whole salient.

The whole advance covers a tract of ground over two miles deep and three-and-a-half wide. We captured 9,000 prisoners, including 259 officers, ten 4-inch howitzers with ammunition, numerous machine-guns and much material.

An official message today reported: The enemy attacked five times on the slopes of Cima Bocche. All their attacks were driven off with heavy loss.

We extended our occupation south of the Oppachiasella-Castagnevizza road and took 200 prisoners.

The total number of prisoners captured on the Julian front since August 6 is 40,363, of whom 1,008 are officers.

We have taken 3,982 prisoners in the last four days, of whom 270 are officers.

ALLIANCES STRENGTHEN DIPLOMACY OF JAPAN

Baron Motono Rejoices Over Safety Of British And Russian Agreements

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, November 3.—The Russo-Japanese Society this evening gave a banquet in honor of the late Japanese Ambassador, Baron Motono, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Baron Motono, in his speech, said that he rejoiced at the consolidation of the friendship between Russia and Japan. He was convinced of the inviolability of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and said that the Russo-Japanese and Anglo-Japanese Agreements naturally supplemented and strengthened each other. He was convinced that the Allies will be victorious.

Buzeu Valley Heights Taken From Rumanians

Give Austrians Credit For Advance Beyond Frontier; Violent Fight For Passes

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Bukharest, November 3.—An official communique reports: Our pursuit in the Vulcan Pass region continues. Here we captured four more guns and much war-material. There was violent fighting on the whole front at Rotherthum Pass. The enemy violently attacked in Buzeu Valley, occupied two heights and progressed beyond the frontier.

We advanced west of the Buzek River and captured some material. We advanced northwards at Tablebutzi, captured a hundred prisoners and two machine-guns.

We continued our pursuit west of Vulcan Pass and captured 435 prisoners, four guns, twenty machine-guns and much material.

The situation was quiet in the Dobrudja.

London, November 3.—An Austrian communique issued today claims that they gained ground south-east of Rotherthum Pass and south-west of Predel against the Rumanians. It appears that gigantic Italian attack were repulsed and altogether 2,000 Italians captured, but admits the loss of two batteries of Carso.

Berlin, November 5.—An official communique claims further success beyond Predel Pass and the capture of 561 prisoners.

Petrograd, November 4.—Attempts made by the enemy to attack the Rumanians in the valley of the Alt, in Transylvania, collapsed under their cannonade.

The enemy, in the direction of Vulcan Pass, continue to retire northwards, pressed by the Rumanians, who have captured four guns and some prisoners.

The Dobrudja is quiet.

The Weather

Very cloudy and squally, but improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 72.2 and the minimum 63.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 63.8 and 59.9.

Leaders Protest Over Reichstag Adjourning Thro' Imperial Order

Distribution Of Food Stuffs Must Be Done Carefully, Says Batocki

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, November 5.—Replying to criticisms in the Reichstag on the War Feeding Department, Herr Batocki said that the greatest care in the distribution of food-stuffs will be necessary in the new year, when agriculture will be burdened with the lack of human and animal labor.

Members of various Parties protested against the adjournment of the Reichstag by Imperial decree and complained that they had no guarantee that the Government will consider the complaints recently uttered in the Reichstag.

Dr. von Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor, replied that the Kaiser will convoke the Reichstag if necessary. The Reichstag has been adjourned to February 13.

CRUISER REPORTED LOST NAMED ON GERMAN LIST

'Genista' Was Sunk Off Irish Coast During Last Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 5.—The Admiralty states that the German naval report issued on the 4th concerning the sinking of a small British cruiser off the west coast of Ireland on the 23rd evidently refers to the Genista, which the Admiralty officially reported as lost on October 26.

Nursery Sale Receipts Probably Over \$7,000

As the result of the "Nursery Sale" held on Wednesday, November 1, at Nos. 12a and 14 Jessfield Road, it is anticipated that at least \$7,000 will be remitted to London to the "Officers' Families Fund." Certain items still remain to be collected which, at present, delay the purchase of the Bank draft, but it is hoped that in a few days it will be possible to state the exact amount obtained for the Fund mentioned.

The winning numbers of the various raffles were as follows:—
5 tickets in "Champions" No. 127
White tickets—Doll's House 996
White tickets—Doll's Farm 139
White tickets—Dressed Doll 111
White tickets—Doll's Bed 2
Blue tickets—Cot Spread 14
Blue tickets—Nursery Picture 36
Blue tickets—Nursery Picture 113
Yellow ticket—11 Bank Note 42

Holders of the winning tickets are requested to apply for their prizes, before the end of the week, to No. 12a or No. 14 Jessfield Road.

PRINCE MIRCEA DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Bukharest, November 3.—Prince Mircea, who was born at Bukharest in December, 1912, has died of typhoid.

War Events Summarized

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 4.—While the battle-fronts continue doubtful or unaltered, except by the brilliant French advances at Verdun and the renewed hammer-strokes of the Italians, who are pressing onwards to Trieste, the chief events of the week are in Greece and Norway.

In Greece, the difficult and obscure position between the Royalists and the Venizelists threatens increasing difficulties, but an outbreak of public opinion in Britain has caused a strong repudiation of the notion of the Allies abandoning Venizelos, a statement with which the Royalists are making great play on the sole foundation that the Allies have not repudiated the new Greek Cabinet.

This has greatly cleared the air and the Nationalist movement progresses favorably amid popular enthusiasm and the support of the Allies.

The strained feeling, however, is already producing conflicts between the two parties and in Athens general feeling has been stirred to the highest pitch by the sinking of the s.s. Angeliki by a German submarine off Attica, which was on its way to Salonica, carrying volunteers to the National movement.

Despite the efforts in Court circles to burke the affair and to prohibit a public funeral at Athens of the drowned victims, popular excitement vividly represents this crime, which is clearly the outcome of the operations of the many German spies in Athens, one of whom was recently captured in the act of signalling to his friends at sea, while the presence, off the coast, of German submarines has long been notorious and warnings are all belated or discounted.

Suspicion and nervousness have been increased by an account in the Greek newspaper Patris of the capture of a German emissary at Larissa, on whom, it is alleged, were found plans of the Suez Canal, destined for Berlin, together with many compromising letters against the Allies and communications between King Constantine and Queen Sophia and the Kaiser.

But German desperation now knows no limit and German threats promise the total and indiscriminate destruction of all neutral shipping, not only with a present view to terrorise the world, but also in the hope of eliminating all possible competitors in merchant trade in the future.

The Scandinavian Powers and America are gravely exercised over this determination of Germany to

make all the world her enemies, but the Allies' situation is more than ever satisfactory and Mr. Addison's account of the British munition output is very inspiring, while, from Russia, the speech of Baron Motono and the telegram from M. Sturmer have the happiest effect, as emphasising Japan's devotion and zeal and Russia's undeviating determination to prosecute the war to a definite and triumphant end, in concert with her Allies, despite the feverish German efforts to disseminate rumors, both publicly and privately, of a separate peace mediated by Russia.

Great indignation prevails at the latest form of German outrage on prisoners, which takes the form of carefully spreading typhus fever and tuberculosis among prisoners, by intermixture of the sick with the healthy or convalescent subjects.

The Pope helps to allay the misery of the starving people by heading a relief fund and Great Britain, in the interests of humanity, has consented to exchange with Germany all civilian prisoners over 45 years of age, although, owing to the enormous disparity between the numbers of British and German interned aliens, this means one Britisher exchanged for every nine Germans.

S.S. SUI-AN BURNED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Macao, November 6.—The steamer Sui-an (1,265 tons; Hongkong, Canton and Macao Co., Ltd.) has been burnt. The Sui-an was alongside the wharf when the fire started at 2.10 this morning in the gang-way on the top deck and spread very fiercely and with great rapidity.

Captain A. L. Smith and the Chief Officer, Mr. James, who were asleep at the time of the outbreak, had very narrow escapes and had no time to save their effects. The Captain jumped to the wharf, while the Chinese firemen jumped overboard to escape from the burning ship.

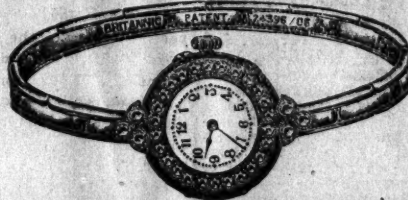
The Fire Brigade rendered very prompt and efficient assistance, numerous hose being played on to the ship, which, in the words of an eye-witness, burnt like a rocket. The hull and engines were saved.

SINK NEUTRAL SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 5.—The Grimsby trawler Nellie Bruce (192 tons) has been sunk. The crew escaped in their boat.

The Norwegian steamers Thor (? 4,739 tons) and Jvánhox (1,139 tons) and the Swedish steamers Frans (632 tons) and Nunhild have been sunk. It is also reported that the Wilson liner Spero (1,132 tons) has been sunk.

Stavanger, November 3.—The Norwegian steamer Saturn (654 tons) has been sunk by a submarine. The crew have been saved.



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When Peace Is Declared,

the prices of most utilities, which have advanced very considerably during the period of the war, will gradually show a decline. Land, however, in the International Settlement and the French Concession, which has remained at a comparatively low price during the war, will not show any downward tendency, but will rapidly INCREASE IN VALUE.

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JAPANESE TO DEVELOP MINES IN PHILIPPINES

Will Spend 15,000,000 Pesos In Copper Interests Says Manila Report

Manila, October 18.—Giving promise of an expenditure of approximately 15,000,000 pesos in railroads and mining equipment, a deal is practically closed, whereby the entire copper mining interests in the Monacan-Suyco district in the province of Lepanto will be exploited by Japanese capital according to local men in touch with mining interests in the Islands.

That an estimate of 15,000,000 pesos is decidedly conservative, and that the cost of developing the copper mines will amount to more than twenty millions of pesos, is the statement of another local mining man.

For some months past the country has been under survey by both American and Japanese engineers. One American engineer is known to have turned the project down because of the enormous cost of exploitation.

The party of engineers said to be in the district at the present time is composed of Y. Kazooka, a mining engineer of the Koseki Mining Company, Jiro Takahashi, Michio Oka, and Chotiva Soma, all of the famous Hanaoka mines belonging to Fujita and Company at Osaka, and A. Enriquez, a Spanish mining man who is acting as interpreter for the party.

For several weeks the party has been studying the Monacan district, and the possibilities there. It is stated by local mining men that the mines are not in touch with any railroads, and that several miles of railway line will have to be built before the mines can be operated on a paying basis. At present there are three routes that might be used all to tide water, but before copper can be brought to the waterfront, rail lines must be built.

The lowest estimated cost for the transportation is placed at 6,000,000 pesos, while no definite figure is set for installation of modern mining equipment, beyond the fact that it would cost more than any American firm is willing to put into it.

The Japanese are said to be backed by bankers, mining companies, and other capitalists. To those capitalists detailed reports have been sent by the surveying engineers, and it is stated that the sale is closed, and that only minor details remain to be disposed of. Most of the land-owners in the copper district are Americans who have been in the Islands for years, and who have not worked the mines for the last twelve years.

What the land will sell for cannot be stated, as the various owners have set their own prices. It is said that Japanese capital will cover all, however, and it is expected that this will be one of the greatest land deals ever made in the Islands.

This deal will end all rumors that the Japanese were looking over the gold mining interests in the Banguet district. This story has circulated persistently for several months, and has been denied as persistently. It is stated by men familiar with gold working that the Japanese do not understand the processes of scientific gold mining, and would not engage in such a venture.

CARRIES IN HIS POCKET 3,000,000 YEN DIAMOND

Had Kobe Customs Officers Taxed It Belgian Would Have Paid 150,000 Yen

Tokio, October 31.—A diamond valued at 3,000,000 yen was found last Saturday by a Kobe customs official in the pocket of a foreign passenger, later identified as M. Adley, a prominent Belgian diamond merchant of Antwerp. M. Adley reached Kobe on the Peninsular and Oriental steamship "Nore."

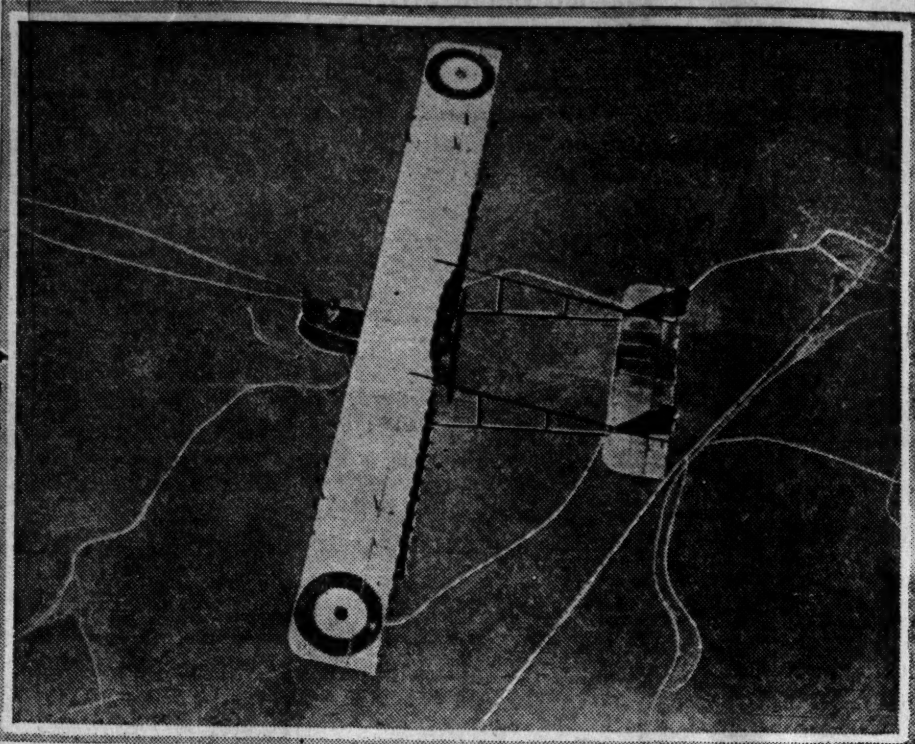
The general appearance of the diamond merchant and his wife, who were carrying some luggage in their hands, attracted the attention of a customs official. After a close scrutiny, the official decided upon a search and the gem was uncovered.

Proposing to tax the stone, the customs officers figured the duty would amount to 150,000 yen, the highest tax on record at the Kobe Customs House.

But the diamond was not brought to Japan for sale purposes, explained the Belgian, who said he was on his way home by way of America and intended taking the jewel with him. The officers decided that there was no reason for imposing a tax and the diamond was forwarded to the Yokohama Customs House by parcel post.

The merchant had another diamond in his possession, a smaller one, but it glittered with brilliancy surpassing ordinary jewels. It was to be a present to King Albert, said M. Adley.

An Unusual Aerial Picture From the War Zone



This remarkable picture shows a French biplane flying over German trenches on the western front. It was taken from another aeroplane flying above the one shown in the picture. The little white lines mark the German trenches.

GERMANS PLAN BREAK THROUGH TO MAHENGÉ

Results in Severe Fighting in East Africa; Columns Are Ambushed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 5.—An official communiqué regarding the operations in German East Africa reports: The German forces which were dislodged from Tabora have been endeavoring to break through to Mahenge and somewhat confused and severe fighting has occurred in the direction of Iringa since October 22.

A small detachment of Rhodesian Police, under Colonel Baxendale, was ambushed and suffered heavily in the dense bush. Colonel Baxendale was wounded and captured.

A German force suffered in a similar manner on October 23, twelve miles north of Iringa, the Commander being wounded and captured. Strong German attacks against Iringa were beaten off.

Brigadier-General Northey's column has been engaged successfully in the region of the Ruhudje River, a tributary of the Rufiji, south-west of Mahenge.

Later.—There has been fighting since October 22 between Iringa and Ngongurji and also eastward of Lupembe.

A British post, consisting of fifty rifles and two guns, after resisting attacks for five days by numbers superior by eight to one, were compelled to evacuate the position. Half the garrison escaped after they had rendered the guns useless.

A strong enemy force from the direction of Mahenge advanced and entrenched westward of Ruhudje River, where they came in contact with Brigadier-General Northey, whose troops rushed the enemy with complete success, driving them across the river, inflicting losses of 200 men and taking 82 prisoners, besides much material. Our casualties totalled 21. The fighting continues.

GERMANS ESTABLISHING SPECIAL SUPPLY BOARD

Will Supervise Employment And Feeding of Workmen And Control of Manufactures

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, November 3.—An official telegram from Berlin announces the establishment of a special war department, presided over by General Groener, to deal with the supply, employment and feeding of workmen, the supply of raw material, arms and munitions, the control of the Labor Bureau and Ordnance and also manufactures, exports and imports. Special attention will be paid to the supply of workmen, meat and fat.

Sir Reginald Wingate Egypt Commissioner

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 5.—General Sir Reginald Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan, succeeds Sir Arthur McMahon as High Commissioner of Egypt.

Independent Poland Is to Be Established

German and Austrian Rulers Plan Monarchy With An Hereditary Ruler

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, November 4.—The Governor General of Warsaw in a proclamation states that the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed to establish an independent Poland with an hereditary monarchy, constitution and national army. Its frontiers will be defined later.

Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter to the Premier, von Kober, announces his intention to grant Galicia autonomy when the new State of Poland comes into existence. He charges the Premier to prepare the measures for the legal realization of his wishes.

BRITISH COLONIES SEEK MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT

Asking Commission, Are Told Possibly There Are Other Ways To Attain Desire

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 3.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, today received a deputation of men interested in the Crown Colonies and the colonies which do not possess responsible government. The deputation urged the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions of trade and the development of their resources, labor supply and communications.

Sir Owen Phillips introduced the deputation. Mr. Bonar Law sympathetically replied. He suggested that, possibly, there are other means of arriving at the desired results.

BRITISH LOAN SUBSCRIBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) New York, November 4.—The new British loan had already been subscribed and the subscription lists close today instead of on the eighth.

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Relief Ship for Kut Prisoners Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 3.—The India Office announces that an enemy submarine sank a steamer proceeding to Alexandria with comforts valued at £6,700 for the Indian soldiers taken prisoners at Kut. The whole consignment, which was insured, was lost, but it is hoped that, owing to the kindness of the joint war committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the most necessary stores will be obtained on loan from the Red Cross depot at Alexandria. The balance will be despatched very shortly.

CHANGE IRISH COMMAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 3.—The Yorkshire Herald states that General Sir John Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, succeeds General H. M. Lawson in the Northern Command and General Sir Bryan Mahon, late G.O.C. of the 10th (Irish) Division, succeeds General Maxwell as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. General Sir John Maxwell is created a K.C.B.

Argentine Wants to Buy Interned German Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 4.—The Buenos Aires correspondent of the Times states that the Argentine Government has initiated negotiations for the acquisition of the interned Austrian and German steamers.

PEOPLE WHO ARE POISONED BY MEAT.

Persons who are subject to rheumatism should avoid above all things an excess of meat in their diet, for flesh food is productive of uric acid in the blood and uric acid is the cause of rheumatism. Simple, wholesome diet—mainly consisting of fruits and grains—and a thorough cleansing and building up of the blood by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make up the treatment essential in all such cases. Tens of thousands of cases of Rheumatism, even in its worst stages and where the sufferer has been pronounced incurable by all ordinary means, have been cured in this way and by these World-famous Pills during the past five-and-twenty years.

If you are a rheumatic sufferer, or if you have any other form of disease or sickness traceable to impure or watery blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will do for you all that they have done for others. Why not begin your cure today? Obtainable from medicine vendors throughout the world, also from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Essex Street, London, W.C.2. 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8, post free. Send for the free "Health Guide," which explains much more about rheumatism. A postcard request to the above address will bring you a copy.

The adviser of the Sultan of Morocco, who went to Mecca as the head of a special mission from the French Government, said that he and his companions were delighted with their experiences and were much impressed by the sincerity and sagacity of the Grand Sherief. They and their people in Morocco would wholeheartedly support the movement headed by the Grand Sherief. He added that Indian Moslems whom they had met at Mecca were similarly favorably impressed with the conditions, which contrasted strikingly with the pillage, bloodshed and epidemics of pilgrimages before the war.

FRENCH AVIATOR MISSING

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, November 4.—The aviator Lenoir, frequently mentioned in communiques for bringing down enemy aeroplanes, is missing.

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BRITAIN TO PRODUCE ALL OF OWN STEEL

Extension of Works Makes Employment for 415,000 More Workers

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 4.—Dr. Addison, of the Ministry of Munitions, speaking at Woolwich yesterday said that the extension of steel-works at a saving of £6,000,000 a year will make Britain independent of foreign steel supplies by March.

The expenditure of ammunition in the battle of the Somme is now ten times that of January but there were more shells in France today than at the beginning of the war.

At least 315,000 additional men-workers and 100,000 women are necessary if the augmented program, which is eating up thousands of tons of explosives, is to be efficiently carried out.

PROHIBIT IRON EXPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, November 3.—The export of iron has been prohibited.

Find Wreckage Of Five Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 4.—The wreckage of five ships was washed up in the Bristol Channel yesterday.

AUSTRALIA SEIZES COAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, November 4.—The Minister of the Navy has commandeered all the coal supplies in the Commonwealth. Warships and transports will have first call.

A coal famine is threatened in various States owing to a mining dispute.

Sydney, N.S.W., November 4.—All the ships at Newcastle are laid up and not allowed to coal.

Split on Conscription In Australia Greater

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Adelaide, November 4.—A serious cleavage in the Labor Party over conscription is imminent. Melbourne, November 4.—The Referendum is still incomplete. The "No" majority is being reduced daily.

Electric Radiators

Consumers who in past winter seasons have hired electric radiators from the Department are advised to make early application for hire again this season.

Do not let the first cold snap find you without your electric fire.

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**English Victors Quickly Make
Friends With Those They
Make Prisoners**

The worst thing that has happened to the Germans is the breaking up of the moral of their troops. These men have been ordered to hold out in death traps and although there can be no slur on their courage, for they fought well and they are brave men, as soon as the British had swept across trenches and sunken roads where Germans defended themselves stubbornly, and entered villages—Morval being taken from the north—the garrisons came up out of their underground places and surrendered in heaps. They could have fought longer and harder here, perhaps, but only with their backs to walls asking for death. They had not the spirit to do that and no man would expect it of them. They were done and dazed by the appalling intensity of the shell fire, which smashed over their tunnels. They were disheartened by the unflinching regularity with which the British have captured one stronghold after another since July 1.

In addition to the faith which the British have now broken is the fear the Germans have of the British

It is only the beginning. The people at home must not think that the German army has lost its power of offense, and that the great rout of the last night was the end of the matter. They are retreating, but will stand again and dig new trenches and defend other villages. There will be greater, fiercer, and more desperate fighting before the end comes, and Germany will have to pay a heavy price for the success which she has won. But so far as the fighting goes, it is the real stroke of victory for the British. Within the last forty-eight hours they have put out of action eight German battalions between Le Bœufs and Morval, and the German attack has suffered such a loss as never had happened since the first day of July.

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OVER**

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A large, stylized, black and white graphic of the letter 'R'. The letter is bold and blocky, with a thick vertical stem and a curved top that extends to the right. It is set against a light background and is partially enclosed by a thick black border on the left and bottom. The overall style is reminiscent of a woodcut or a high-contrast print.

General Morgan said that German bankers would be in a pos-

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same time, was not at all dismayed, being willing to trust to the law of supply and demand in her struggle for her share of world trade.

"Germany is not entirely preoccupied with the war," he said. "Her business men and bankers are forming trade plans and shaping combinations on a scale they never attempted before. They have the government with them, and nothing that Germany as a whole can do to pursue trade advantages after the war will be left undone. I am confident."

General Morgan left New York at 6 o'clock last night for Washington.

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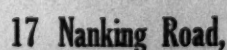
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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

Beaconsfield Already Looks Winner of Champions Race; Black Diamond Takes Leger

Hot Favorite Has Plenty in Hand from Winsome Dahlia; Hazelnut Fails; Eclipse to Zuider Zee

Before anything else, the Champions at the moment looks another easy thing for the Morris stable, on the running at the opening day of the Race Club's Autumn meeting. Beaconsfield, from a place far in the rear, jumped through at the half distance and qualified in a canter. Castlefield won even better, never being pressed and Mr. Stewart spent the journey down the straight in picking the mud out of his eyes and mouth.

It was a most disappointing opening day. The morning was dull after a week of rain. Then, during the tiffin interval, the rain came down again and still further dampened everything—people's spirits especially. As racing went, there was very little excitement, not a single tight finish being witnessed the card through.

The Maloo Plate brought the same placing as the corresponding race last year—The Nipper, Coronet Dahlia, Niblick. Next there was another repetition, the evergreen veteran, Bonita, coming up in the last stretch to ride Homefield out and win the Criterion Stakes for the third time. Bonita has a habit of winning races three times, except the Champions and it would at least be a popular win if he could pull that off just once.

Malcolm won the Maiden Stakes in an uneventful race and then Beaconsfield sent the followers of the pink jacket in to tiffin with healthy appetites. Starting only a fraction better than five to one, the pony looked at first as though it did not want to race and interest centered on its stable companion, who was pushed up to keep company with whoever chose to make the running.

With half the race run, Mr. Stewart gave the champion orders and it shot up like a rifle bullet, taking command at its jockey's favorite spot—the Monument—and winning a distance from Wakefield, whilst that honest and hard-working performer, The Capercaille, registered another place. Beyond showing what Beaconsfield is capable of, the race was marked by a grand effort by Mr. Heard and Pingwu Chief.

They were a considerable hope to many punters and cut out a gruelling pace in the heavy going, in an effort to shake off Wakefield. This hard work told in the last quarter and both jockey and pony finished dead beat, or The Capercaille would not have gone into the winning frame.

The Subscription Griffin Stakes brought the biggest dividend of the day. It seemed as though everyone was talking about Dinant, yet few had sufficient faith to back it and its win represented 98.

Seventeen faced the starter for the St. Leger. Despite the fact that Winsome Dahlia had been made favorite for the club sweepstake and that Mr. Burkill was in the saddle, Black Diamond, Mr. Johnstone, remained a hot favorite on the betting and the Kiangwan crack justified this confidence. It held the lead practically throughout and finished two lengths the better of Winsome Dahlia, with Nirvana, of sensational memory, beaten another length.

There were many big tips went astray in this race, the most surprising of all, perhaps, being Hazelnut, second in the Champions at the last meeting and which has trained consistently well. Mr. Hill kept the pony well in the running, but it lacked finishing pace.

With only four facing the starter, the Eclipse Stakes was a gift for Zuider Zee and Castlefield had little harder than an exercise gallop for the Autumn Cup.

Of the six ponies turning out for the Whangpoo Stakes, Uganda was credited with the best chance and Inchkeith was also well in favor. Mr. Stewart had the mount on Harry and clever, forceful riding landed the pony a winner by three lengths, to pay \$25 on the pari-mutuel, which is pretty long odds when the Tientsin jockey rides in Shanghai.

With nearly a score of ponies in front of him, the starter had some trouble in letting them go for the Kiangwan Plate, but eventually got the subscription griffin off to a very fair start. Ampat was pushed well up and stayed there, to come well away in the final burst from Arizona and win by two lengths.

Mr. Stewart was the most successful jockey on the day, with three firsts. Mr. Johnstone had two and Mr. Burkill, for once, did not score a single win.

The results follow:
1.—The Maloo Plate.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—Half a mile.

Mr. John Peel's ches. The Nipper, Mr. Johnstone. 152-1
Sir Paul's grey Coronet Dahlia, Mr. Burkill. 155-2
Mr. Robson's grey Niblick, Mr. J. A. Hayes. 158-3
Also ran:—The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Hill), Sir Nigel (Mr. Knoll), Toeg and Speelman's Tuki Tuki (Mr. A. H. Watts), Auld Reekie (Mr.

Rowe), Gambia (Mr. Dupree), How Much (Mr. Vida).
A length; half a length. Time, 1.01 3/5.
Pari-mutuel, for win \$11.90. Places, 1st \$6.40, 2nd \$5.90, 3rd \$12.40.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 251, 2nd 61, 3rd 424.
2.—The Criterion Stakes.—Value Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—One mile.

Mr. Lamerton's ches. Bonita, Mr. Rowe. 158-1
Mr. Henry Morris' dun Homefield, Mr. Stewart. 158-2
Mr. Jerom's ches. Blazon, Mr. Wulleumier. 155-3
Also ran:—Sandy (Mr. Johnstone), Sir Victor (Mr. A. H. Watts), Swane (Mr. Heard), The Spec, late Memory (Mr. Knoll), Charlemagne (Mr. Ezra), Fly Bird (Mr. Dupree), Viator (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Sandway (Mr. Vida), Voltaire (Mr. Sleep).

A length; half a length. Time, 2.11 3/5.
Pari-mutuel, for win \$18.60. Places, 1st \$7.60, 2nd \$6.10, 3rd \$29.70.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 101, 2nd 362, 3rd 313.
3.—The Maiden Stakes.—Value Tls. 500. Second pony, Tls. 150. Third pony, Tls. 75. For China ponies being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Liddell's grey Malcolm, Mr. Dalgleish. 155-1
Mr. Dick Turpin's grey Votan, Mr. Burkill. 158-2
Mr. Ezra's ches. Birdwood, Mr. Ezra. 155-3
Also ran:—The Worm (Mr. Johnstone), The Starling (Mr. Hill), Eurosas (Mr. A. H. Watts), The Vet (Mr. Knoll), Derby Chief (Mr. Heard), Bonnie (Mr. Vida), Naughty Boy (Mr. H. Seth), Surplice (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Uganda (Mr. Boyd).

A length and a half; short head. Time, 1.38 3/5.
Pari-mutuel, for win \$26.40. Places, 1st \$9.70, 2nd \$7.70, 3rd \$9.70.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 453, 2nd 543, 3rd 294.

4.—The Fah-wah Stakes.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Bona fide Griffins of this meeting allowed 5 lbs.—One mile and a half.

Mr. Henry Morris' bay Beaconsfield, Mr. R. F. Stewart. 158-1
Mr. Henry Morris' br. Wakefield, Mr. H. Morris. 155-2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's br. The Capercaille, Mr. W. Hill. 167-3

Also ran:—Moratorium (Mr. Wulleumier), Whitelight, late Patrol (Mr. Moller), Sungari (Mr. Watts), White Nile (Mr. Knoll), Mameluke (Mr. Rowe), Concession (Mr. Burkill), Pingwu Chief (Mr. Heard), Battle Dawn (Mr. Dupree), The Trader (Mr. Dalgleish), The Poetical Bird (Mr. Hayes).

Many; many. Time, 3.27 3/5.
Pari-mutuel, for win \$6.30. Places, 1st \$5.50, 2nd \$18.70, 3rd \$11.10.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 522, 2nd 407, 3rd 218.

5.—The Subscription Griffin Stakes.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. For Subscription Griffins of this meeting. Ponies not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Weight for inches as per scale.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Jeddler's grey Dinant, Mr. Moller. 152-1
Mr. Tiga Tuan Kongsee's

black Tiga, Mr. J. I. Ezra. 155-2
Mr. Middy's cream Kingsmead, Mr. Burkill. 152-3
Mr. Permy's grey Peronne, Mr. Wulleumier. 152-3
* Dead Heat.

Also ran:—Faked Wheel (Mr. Springfield), Conceit (Mr. S. A. Seth), Mersey (Mr. A. H. Watts), Chestnut Duke (Mr. Cannan), Mark Tapley (Mr. Rowe), Dalny Chief (Mr. Heard), Pessimist (Mr. Hill), Bunker (Mr. Schoch), Vichy (Mr. Law), Pierrot (Mr. Knoll), Pete (Mr. Ezra), Puck (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Safety Match (Mr. Dalgleish), Ginger (Mr. Stewart), Nyanza (Mr. Sleep).

A length; half a length. Time, 1.40 3/5.
Pari-mutuel, for win \$96.00. Places, 1st \$24.10, 2nd \$11.50, 3rd Peronne \$30.40, Kingsmead \$7.30.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 489, 2nd 76, 3rd 463 and 189.

6.—The Shanghai St. Leger.—Value Tls. 750. Second pony, Tls. 250. Third pony, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs. Ponies over 14 hands to carry 3 lbs. extra for every inch over. Winners of a race 5 lbs. extra, two or more races 10 lbs. extra.—One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. John Peel's black Black Diamond, Mr. Johnstone. 157-1
Sir Paul's grey Winsome Dahlia, Mr. Burkill. 157-2
Mr. Fay's brown Nirvana, Mr. Heard. 152-3
* 5 lbs. Extra. + 10 lbs. Extra.

Also ran:—Billy late Poorpoo (Mr. Williams), Adventure (Mr. Seth), Candlelight (Mr. Moller), Daylight (Mr. Sleep), The Spear late Spear (Mr. Knoll), Hellespont (Mr. A. H. Watts), Gros Papa (Mr. Cannan), Hazelnut (Mr. Hill), Mush (Mr. Lanning), Cranfield (Mr. Stewart), Sentry (Mr. Vida), Glant Dahlia (Mr. Dupree), Daddy Long Legs, late Robgill (Mr. J. A. Hayes), Paragon (Mr. Dalgleish).

Two lengths; one. Time, 4.00 1/5.
Pari-mutuel, for win \$12.70. Places, 1st \$8.20, 2nd \$9.70, 3rd \$21.00.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 36, 2nd 479, 3rd 382.

7.—The Eclipse Stakes.—Value Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies, being bona fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 7 lbs. extra.—One mile and a quarter.

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's bl. Zuider Zee, Mr. A. H. Watts. 185-1

Mr. Robson's white The Canny Bird, Mr. J. A. Hayes. 158-2

Mr. Elrettus' ches. Beattie, Mr. Vida. 158-3

Also ran:—Wormwood (Mr. J. I. Ezra).

Many; many. Time, 2.59 4/5.
Pari-mutuel, for win \$9.40. Places, 1st \$6.50, 2nd \$8.80.

Members' sweep, 1st ticket No. 380, 2nd 182, 3rd 482.

8.—The Autumn Cup.—Value Tls. 250. Second pony, Tls. 75. Third pony, Tls. 50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Criterion Stakes, 5 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an official race previous to this meeting allowed 5 lbs.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Henry Morris' ches. Castlefield, Mr. Stewart. 155-1

Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr.

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The policy is thus kept automatically in force without any action on the part of the assured. In the policy the reserve value for each year is given, so the assured can see the standing of his policy in this regard.

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Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Shanghai Dept. 22, Kiangse Road

SHANGHAI ATHLETE IS CHAMPION OF PROVINCE

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Yangchow, November 3.—Though coming to a premature end on account of rain, the meeting that closed today of the Kiangsu Provincial Athletic Association of Middle and Normal School was a great success. Fortunately the rain held off till most of the events were completed, though not quite all.

The winning teams were as follows:
First Stand: Pu Tung Middle School, 19 points.

Second Stand: No. 1 Commercial School, Shanghai, 37 points.

Third Stand: No. 2 Industrial School, Soochow, 16 points.

The individual winners were reported to be as follows:
First: Wu Chien-wu, Nanyang Middle School, Shanghai, 9 points.

Second: Tui Tsen, No. 2 Agricultural School, Soochow, 6 1/2 points.

Third: Chang Hsiao-hsien, No. 2 Normal School, Shanghai, 6 points.

Third: Yu Hsien-ching, No. 2 Middle School, Soochow, 6 points.

Third: Yu Ting-tsung, No. 2 Industrial School, Soochow, 6 points.

CHINESE BOXING AND FENCING CELEBRATION

There were approximately 3,000 persons present at the celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Chin Woo Athletic Association at the Feng Ming Theater on Nantau Bund, Sunday, Mr. T. L. Chan, Manager of the Han Yeh Ping Co. presided. The celebration opened punctually at 1.30 p.m. Mr. S. S. Chow read a report on the progress of the Association for the last year. The association has acquired a new site on which a club house has been erected. In addition to boxing and fencing various other sports have been introduced. Four tennis courts, one football ground and one basket-ball ground have been added. The membership is growing. Efforts have been made to push forward boxing and fencing throughout the country. At present more than ten schools have introduced them. The association has seven branches.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen delivered a speech in which he said that the arts of boxing and fencing are most necessary for physical development. It is no surprise to people to know that in the fighting now going on in Europe the skillful handling of guns in hand-to-hand combats counts immensely. He hopes that the Chinese will realize this and make boxing and fencing their individual accomplishments as they did in the past.

No less than fifty members of the association gave exhibitions. Twelve boys most of them under 10 years of age, from the Cantonese Primary School, were specially clever.

Following the exercises diplomas were distributed to the graduates by the chairman. A silver cup was given to four members who recently completed a bicycle journey to Soochow, which is perhaps the first ever tried.

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Tiffin and Dinner.....50.00
Tiffin, single.....30.00
Dinner, single.....35.00

The Carlton Cafe

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and

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WEATHER

Very cloudy and squally, but improving in our regions. Northerly gale on the coast. Rough sea to the east of Luzon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 7, 1916

The Diplomacy of Japan (Peking Gazette)

SO far the new Terauchi Cabinet has disappointed the pessimists: satirists may find in that sentence consolation. It was fully expected that a Ministry born in the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Marquis Okuma from politics would spring up fully-grown to wartime stature and execute its will on the weakest object in sight. Nothing has happened, however. True, a grand naval review has taken place off Yokohama which has served to advertise that the Japanese navy which displaced only 61,000 tons during the war of 1894 has now grown to 628,321 tons—that is, in a period of twenty-two years has become ten times as great. But this maritime stock-taking is an annual fixture and politically there is nothing very particular about it.

Similarly, in the domain of domestic finance the new administration shows a tendency to be conservative and to use sounder methods than its predecessor. Debt amortization, for instance, is to be restored to the old high figure, this being made possible by the huge growth in the gold reserve, a phenomenon we have repeatedly called attention to; whilst the policy of improving the railways and communications is to be pushed methodically by the issue of annual loans. The remarkable elasticity which the export trade continues to exhibit, coupled with the heavy munition orders of the Allies, have placed Japan in such a favorable position economically that the people are happier and better provided with money than ever before in their history. From one end of the country to the other there is an immense and surprising bustle, attesting to the healthfulness of internal conditions. In such circumstances it is reasonable to suppose that a certain affability should characterize the course of exterior policy, since the reactions of prosperity are seldom bellicose.

No absolute guarantee, however, as yet exists that Count Terauchi proposes to modify in any essential particular the false and cruel conception of China which his predecessors in office attempted to make the vogue. Based on the tradition of 1860, and therefore not native to Japan, it is this conception which lies at the root of every evil today in the Far East; and though Count Terauchi, aided by his Foreign Minister, Baron Motono (who has not yet arrived from Petrograd), proposes to qualify this attitude by adding to it the new and benevolent theory of the double-alliance with England and Russia, there can be not the slightest doubt that so long as Tokio diplomacy does not free itself from everything connected within the immediate past so long will it be fundamentally inimical to the New China. And why? To answer this we must discuss somewhat elaborately the historical origins of diplomacy in general, proving thereby that the use of traditional methods must be as disastrous here as it has lately shown itself in Europe.

Diplomacy originated in Italy in the Fifteenth Century. It sprang to life because of the necessity of preserving the political equilibrium among the half-a-dozen small States which went to make up the patchwork map of the Italy of the Renaissance. The actual father of modern diplomacy was one Nicodemus de Pontremoli who was sent in 1450 by the Duke of Milan to reside permanently as a political agent at the Court of the Medici at Florence, and whose powers of insinuation were so great that he was called "Sweet Nicodemus." This example was soon followed by all the Italian States, until it became a regular custom to have residing at the Court of every political rival an accredited agent whose business it was to keep in touch with developments of the day and to forward the interests of patrons by fair means or foul.

It was not, however, until diplomatic representation spread across the Alps to France twenty years later that it became important; for the method needed the support of a large policy to command respect. During the reign of Louis XI, French ambi-

tions demanded great watchfulness at all the European courts and so Louis XI borrowing skilled men from Italy, and adapting and greatly improving their methods, soon changed the entire character of European relationships not only in spirit but in form, his unrelenting activities virtually forcing every nation to form a definite foreign policy and to adopt a definite system of its own. Not only was the new method vital in foreign affairs; it was soon shown to be an important element in assisting the final destruction of feudalism which still lingered on.

By denying the right of embassy to powerful vassals, diplomatic action speedily became the monopoly of the monarch, and these vassals being isolated from contact with their peers gradually fell under the direct control of their feudal superiors, the kings. As correspondence between Court and Court grew, the royal postal service was invented—the post office having originally existed solely in the interests of the sovereign to carry the diplomatic correspondence, private persons being strictly forbidden the use of it. To insure secrecy of communication, cryptography, which had been known and practised in Europe as early as Julius Caesar, was developed into an art; and by the close of the Fifteenth Century every Chancery in Europe had its expert not only in enciphering despatches but in deciphering stolen or intercepted correspondence. Owing to the necessity of rapid work, Latin, which during the Middle Ages had been the sole international medium, now yielded a place in all diplomatic intercourse to the National languages, so much so that before 1500 even the reports of the Papal nuncios were written in Italian. Secrecy was so glorified that Louis XI declared that "he would burn his hat if he could suppose it capable of guessing the secrets of his head"—whilst his constant instructions to his ambassadors as he sent them abroad were, "If they lie to you, lie still more to them!"

Historically, then, diplomacy is simply a system of official intercourse invented by the small Italian States to preserve their privileges by mutual bargaining and mutual trickery, the art becoming stereotyped by the necessities of the larger kingdoms of Europe when they were changing their vaguely-defined territorial sovereignty into a precise absolutism. Whilst the conception is primarily Italian, the method is French; and since the eighteenth Century the art has remained practically unchanged, the name, *corps diplomatique* having been given in 1754 by a lady in Vienna to the numerous body of foreign Ministers there resident. Though constantly attempting to adapt itself to modern conditions diplomacy has so far entirely failed to do so, since it has not yet been possible to invent a method which, while responding to the clamorous needs of modern democracies, will at one and the same time be efficient in the conduct of routine business. Diplomacy therefore sways between a singular ineptness to interpret modern thought, and an almost indecent haste to respond to the vehement shoutings of pressmen. Half-dead because it is anchored in the past, it yet remains an absolute necessity; but what is ultimately to become of it it is as yet impossible to declare.

Now the value of this digression in a discussion of the policy of Japan lies in the fact that it establishes as a first-principle—worthy of recognition as a law of history—that in this enlightened century the affairs of one nation are not and cannot be subject to the reactionary threats and pressure of another nation without inviting bloodshed and ruin. The attitude of Tokio towards Peking, though openly based on the tradition of 1860—that is on the European tradition of absolutism—has allied to it certain older elements belonging to the system which ruled the destinies of Nippon prior to the Restoration of 1868, a system which runs back to the days of the Sixteenth Century when Hideyoshi invaded Korea. These elements, though essentially feudal in nature and belonging to the Shogunate, have cleverly enough adapted themselves to modern conditions; and under the guise of so-called Clan Government have allowed a peculiar kind of Japanese militarism to live on and use the iron hand in the name of the Emperor. Conceiving the Orient in terms of a theocracy, it is this force which remains the soul of Japan; and though in that country as in every other land democracy is sapping the foundations of the old faith, enough still remains of it to make it apparently omnipotent.

Historically these postulates have extraordinary value; they explain everything that has occurred since 1882. So long as the triangular contest between China, Russia and Japan for the domination of Korea remained undecided so long was it impossible for Japanese diplomacy openly to express itself in the terms we have in-

dedicated. But no sooner had China been knocked under in 1894 than we see openly displayed tendencies which have since constantly re-asserted themselves and which remain the enemy today. Territorial overlordship, attempted and checked in 1895, is shown to be that aim and object. The whole reason of the war with Russia, which resulted in the taking-over as "a going concern" of the theory of a railway empire which the subtle Slav brain had invented for Manchuria, was because in the given circumstances the cardinal feature of Japanese policy was to secure that everything giving direct contact between Europe and the Far East should be subject to her police-control. That will continue to be the fundamental underlying element until China is strong enough to reject in their entirety all such ideas of suzerainty.

For just as European diplomacy is the child of absolutism, so is Japanese diplomacy the offspring of that type of suzerainty inseparably associated with Eastern theocracies. Japan does not aim at territorial sovereignty throughout the East; that concept is purely European and Germanic in its origin and unintelligible here. But what she not only dreams of but seeks to attain is an overlordship which possesses an almost cabalistic meaning in the East because it is wrapped up in the oldest traditions of Asia. That is why the Twenty-one demands have been the most Japanese act the diplomacy of Tokio has ever attempted. Arrayed in the vestments of the West by the use of dignified Victorian English, they are not to be properly understood save with the aid of the implication we have made. China is not to be destroyed, China is not to be conquered; China is simply to be touched with the lightning hands of the exponent of Jijitsu who with a few slight movements of unbelieving cunning breaks down defence and forces submission. Until the principles on which the Twenty-one Demands were based have been publicly recanted, Count Terauchi cannot be taken at his word.

'Cheap And Nasty'

British Navy Has Lowdown
Opinion of North Sea

By A Naval Officer

I can never remember meeting a naval officer who was attracted by the North Sea. Since August, 1914 I do not believe I have met a naval officer who did not dislike the North Sea intensely. For my latter assertion there are fairly obvious reasons, but my first statement calls for some explanation.

It cannot be denied that many very delightful places are to be found on the shores of this sea. What was it, then, that branded the North Sea even in days of peace as an outcast, a very pariah among seas?

I will try to solve this problem. Now you may or you may not, be aware that the North Sea is shallow that were its level to sink a few hundred feet—a distance, for example, equal to the height of St. Paul's Cathedral—you could walk dry shod from Newcastle to the Dutch coast.

That supplies the key to this question. There is something rather cheap and nasty about a large expanse of water which is shallow. The Baltic suffers badly from this defect—i.e., a miserable lack of depth.

Compare the wretched paucity of twenty fathoms in the North Sea with the sublime magnificence of the Pacific, where a depth of 7,000 fathoms may be found on the chart. Ah, that is the real sea, 7,000 fathoms—42,000 ft. of wonderful clear water under the keel. I shall have cause to mention this shallowness of the North Sea in connection with other of its failings later on in this indictment. But for the moment let us consider the climate of the North Sea. I have had a good deal of experience of this, and, as a result of these experiences, I am convinced that the climate in question manifests itself in two forms of weather, both of which are extremes. Sometimes it is wonderfully fine, and for a few hours one is inclined to revise all uncomplicated opinions one has formed about the North Sea. But ere long a thin haze will appear on the horizon. This will gradually extend, and soon you will feel the first damp, clammy breath of a North Sea fog.

This does not happen occasionally but in the ratio of about 99 times in 100. It is hardly ever a downright honest fog. Usually it consists of dense patches and clear spaces.

We will imagine that you are on watch in a ship under these circumstances; this is what happens. The ship runs into a patch so thick

that the forecastle-head becomes invisible from the forebridge.

All round the ship echoes the frightened clamor of the bells from some fishing fleet, punctuated at irregular intervals by the dismal fog-horn wail of some old Norwegian barque.

The captain is informed, and unless he is feeling very bloodthirsty he probably orders a reduction of speed.

To the lay mind it seems so simple to reduce speed. The man on the bridge turns a handle which rings a bell in the engine-room, and lo! the ship slows down. If you want to know what really happens come with me in imagination to one of the boiler-rooms of his Majesty's ship when this evolution takes place.

Water-tube boilers are really very delicate creatures.

It is just as unpleasant for a water-tube boiler to find its steam-producing powers abruptly curtailed as it is for a man suddenly to stop himself when he is running down hill.

Unless the boilers are handled most tactfully they usually vent their annoyance by blowing off steam. This outwardly innocent performance—really quite interesting to watch, though rather noisy—is as a red rag to a herd of bulls to any self-respecting engineer commander. The great man will send for the senior engineer lieutenant, who in his turn will deliver himself of a few caustic remarks to the engineer lieutenant of the watch.

This gentleman works himself up to a suitable feeling of "hate" by visiting the hottest part of the engine-room and then bursts like a high-explosive shell into the offending boiler-room.

On his arrival he "hands out a bottle of acid all round," to use a lower-deck expression.

Thus the apparently simple operation of reducing speed frequently produces a good deal of trouble, bad language, and sorrow.

A sudden increase of speed produces similar conditions, and an increase in speed will probably soon take place in the North Sea, for it is odds of ten to one that within five minutes of reducing speed the ship runs out of the patch into a beautifully clear sky.

The "owner" forthwith orders an increase. By the time the ship has worked up to 20 knots a fresh layer of fog descends again like a wet blanket—and so the merry game goes on *ad nauseam*.

That is what "fine weather" means in the North Sea.

The alternative is a south-west or easterly gale. The happy medium is non-existent for all practical purposes. Gales in these waters act quite in accordance with the general perversity of the North Sea. They come very suddenly and in an unexpected manner. As the sea is so shallow it is easily disturbed, and the slightest wind soon raises a nasty "lop."

The advent of war has not improved the reputation of the North Sea. I quite admit that some of its war-time failings are not entirely its own fault. For example, the shallowness of this sea makes it an ideal place in which to lay mines. Consequently, if you were allowed to see certain charts of the North Sea which may be found in his Majesty's ships you would notice great rectangular and polygonal areas, heavily shaded in. These places are unhealthy and best avoided. Unfortunately mines sometimes get the Wanderlust and break from their mooring to drift aimlessly about.

If they are Germans they are equally dangerous afloat or moored; this is perhaps only to be expected as a kind of national trait. I came across the Hague Convention, which lays down among other things the laws of nations concerning mines becoming safe when they break afloat. It makes pathetically comic reading to anyone who has made some few expeditions into the North Sea during the last two years.

A word about submarines. These pests seem to thrive (I almost wrote multiply) in the North Sea. Of course there is a fairly heavy mortality as well, a kind of "survival of the fittest" in perpetual action. But even so, there are quite enough of the brutes left to give the North Sea a bad name on that heading alone. I simply cannot get away from the root of all troubles in the North Sea—its shallowness. If only it was reasonably deep submarines could not lie on the bottom; as it is, they do so at their convenience. I feel I could write much more in this indictment of the North Sea. But I think I have said enough to show that this sea is not a pleasant place either in peace or war.

Much has been said against this stretch of water. To its credit we can "log" two facts. In peace time it gave us very excellent fish, in war time it has been granted the supreme honor of affording a tomb to many fine ships and thousands of gallant seamen.

The Manual Training Of Disabled And Mutilated Soldiers

Can Science Remedy Social and Economic Losses in War?

As a suggestion in chiaroscuro of the value of arts and crafts this war is rich in fine examples taken from the tragic experiences of the actors. Surgeons who have seen the battlefields and hospitals of Europe dwell upon the stupendous problems of caring for the men disabled and mutilated by modern shot and explosives. How are these men to be trained and fitted for work? Can a man who has lost his right hand be taught to use the left? Should he learn a new trade or cultivate the old one with his left hand? Can men blinded by explosives be taught to use their fingers in drawing or in such unions of brain and fingers as music and typewriting?

These problems were discussed at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. Obviously both technical and social issues are here in question. In the first place the normal and working life of artisans and professional men has, of necessity, given way to military duty. Though we assume that most of them will be taken back into the industrial life of the nation, others will be permanently or partially incapacitated for one cause or another. In addition to the drainage of huge bodies of men from civil employments, which cannot fail to produce its effect in the future, there will be a shortage of sound men caused by the war. The loss of millions in a war which is not merely destructive of limb but of life must accentuate the poverty and the number of unemployed which are always with us. Thus the main problem is the shortage of able-bodied men plus the unnatural increase of cripples.

Fortunately throughout America and Europe the resources of science are being assembled to find a remedy. The war is a practical lesson in the value of manual training, training of the hand in a large sweep of uses. The manual arts are the earliest and the most productive, and it is now asserted, the most intellectual, in the sense that they teach the most perfect union of the mind of the worker with the product of his work. According to experts this training of the hands, of both hands it should be noted, enriches the mind by adapting from the impressions of the external world whatever produces symmetry in the development of the intellect. If this notion be obscure examples may clear away the difficulty. For instance, painters like Leonardo da Vinci were at once painters, mathematicians and mechanics, and, on the other hand, Watts, who perfected the steam engine, was supremely at home in the processes of the arts.

The present method of training disabled soldiers is chiefly a continuation of the study of symmetry of mind and body. It is a study of the utmost importance at any time, for every year dangerous trades take a heavy toll of maimed and mutilated men. Three special works on the subject from three totally different points of view have recently appeared. One, by an American, Taylor, is devoted to the study of economy in muscular movements, or, in other words, the study of how to perform a given task with the least expenditure of motion and physical force. Of the other two, one describes the use of artificial limbs, hands, fingers, while the other is an outline of a new system, which will be published shortly in detail, of training the left hand.

The observations, which were made at first hand by a Polish surgeon, Klesk, on the eastern battle front, are recorded and extended by the Belgian physician Joteyko and his pupil, Kiplani, whose book on ambidexterity is standard. These studies are of the most practical and useful kind. At the outset the interesting question arises: Why are the majority of the human race right handed? Without entering into the countless theories of the cause, it is probable that owing to the position of the heart and great arteries, which are placed for the most part on the left, the need to protect this side of the body has been a guiding factor and has led to the almost involuntary preference for the right hand. It is certain that the right side of the body is usually stronger and better developed than the left; the muscles and nerves are quicker and more responsive and more capable of precise movements. It also appears that the case of left handed soldiers who have lost the right hand is marked by the following special features: Left handed men who are being trained to use this hand when they were accustomed to help it with the right are more easily tired than right handed men; it is found that left handed men are less accurate in their work; they are able to work less, for muscular action in their

case, accelerates the heart and breathing so much that they leave off sooner. In fact, it is said that it is much easier to train a right handed man to use the left hand than it is to train a left handed man to use the right. Immortal habit has left an asymmetry in the race to the marked prejudice of the left side of the body.

Practically, the questions to be solved were three: When a soldier has lost his right hand, the most common case, should he be re-educated in his old trade or profession by means of the left? Or should he be taught a new one? Or should he be fitted with an artificial right hand and be trained to write or draw or work with this? Dr. Joteyko tells us that in most instances the training of the left hand is successful; it is found it does work or performs writing and drawing that have all the characteristics of right handed work; it is also found that when a shot has produced paralysis or loss of speech a cure is often effected by the training of the left hand. This training calls into play centers in the brain which has not been exercised. For this reason in European schools ambidexterity, or the habitual use of both hands, is being taught. Apart from ambidexterity, it seems clearly proved by these war experiences that there is some connection, some anatomical or bodily relation, between right-handedness and the development of speech.

In regard to writing with the left hand a great difficulty presented itself. Many soldiers in learning to write with the left hand produced the peculiar effect known as "mirror" or looking glass writing, in which every letter of the world is reversed. It is read easily enough if it is placed before a mirror. This tendency is difficult to correct, but after many experiments the men were taught to write from left to right by showing them pictures of their motions in the cinematograph. Dr. Klesk reports that soldiers who had lost the right hand learned to write correctly with the left in four weeks, though in some instances mirror writing seemed incorrigible.

In these cases it appears to be useless to attempt any other kind. Much of the success of this training depends upon the nature of a man's trade or profession. It is far easier to reeducate a man in a trade which simply requires rough movements, the muscular work of lifting weights, for example. But in the teaching of trades that are skilled, that require very fine and precise movements of the hands and fingers, failures were not uncommon. Here a new trade is perhaps the best thing. But the great truth which these writers convey is the advantage of the training of both hands. A man who can use both hands in his work is much less helpless when he is disabled; it is said that the ambidextrous are more alert mentally, of stronger "fibre," as William James puts it. Perhaps they are; but there is something fanciful in these statements, and experience on a sufficient scale is wanting. The practical results of training disabled men are distinctly consoling. A considerable proportion are restored to a comfortable existence and earn their living with comparative ease. The manual training of such men is worth further investigation.

Mark Twain's Earnings

We are learning out of the articles written for the young readers of St. Nicholas by Mark Twain's friend and biographer and literary executor, Albert Bigelow Paine, a good deal more than ever came out before of the financial and business successes of the great American humorist. His methodical endeavor to pay off the debt he brought upon his publishing house made him the best paid author in America, perhaps in the world. His final arrangement with his regular publishers, Harper Brothers, according to the Boston Transcript, was that they should print whatever he wrote, the payment being twenty (later thirty) cents a word.

But he had been offered before that a dollar a word for his writings and declined it. He also declined an offer for ten lectures at \$1,000 a night. He also declined an offer of \$10,000 a year to lend his name as editor without doing the editing of a funny paper; again he declined \$10,000 offered him to say that a certain tobacco, which he liked well enough, was the best ever, and he refused many offers of money that did not agree with his literary conscience.

Unneighborly

Author—Now, I want your honest opinion. Tell me what faults you see in my book.
Friend—Well, for one thing, I think the covers are too far apart.

ROBINSON'S for the best PIANOS

at the most reasonable prices.

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BROADWOOD
COLLARD
CHALLENGE
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Etc.

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CHAPPELL
CROWLEY
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(Anyone can play without the slightest knowledge of music)
Any piano can be purchased by easy instalments, terms to suit you.

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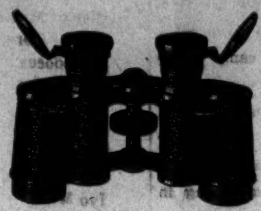
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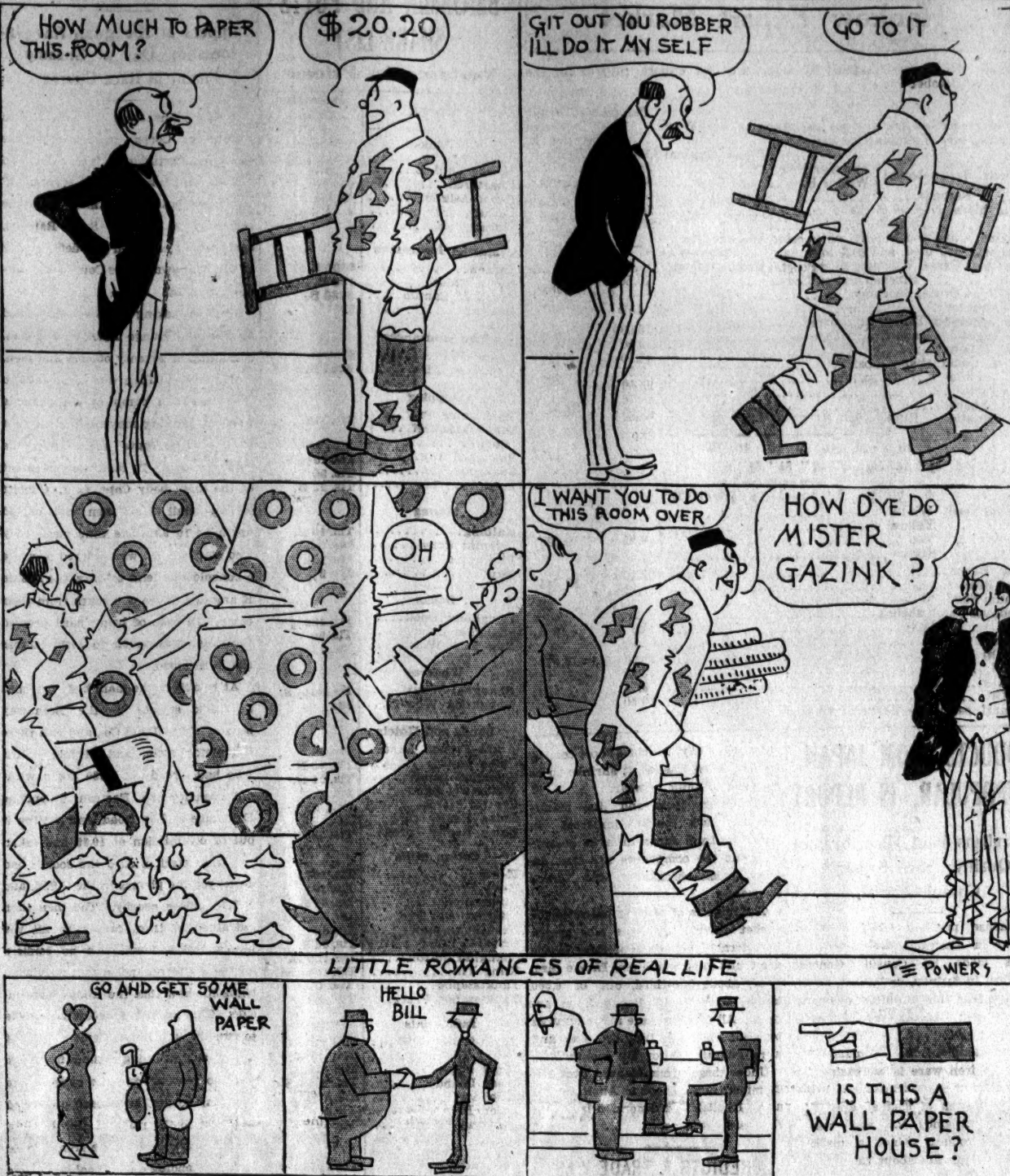
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5 Thibet Road, or Showroom, 26 Nanking Road.

What's The Use?

By T. E. Powers



LITTLE ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE

T. E. POWERS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

The audacity and coolness which so strongly characterize the exploits of the aviators in the war, is illustrated by the following anecdote: A Belgian aviator, who had just descended, with his clothes riddled with bullets, was questioned by his friends as to the results of his expedition. "I was in their lines," he said, "with a view to taking photographs, when I was charged by a Fokker with two machine guns. I was unarmed. He pursued me. Well, I could make no other reply to him, so I photographed him."

At the beginning of "summer time" in England, last May, the

later for the rest of September. It is interesting to note, however, that they finally decided to "hold on," until the expiration of the period fixed by the act, October 1, adjusts matters once more.

An antiquarian of Fairfax county, Va., claims that, at the dawn of the nineteenth century, residents of Alexandria, in that state, were playing golf. This, he says, would not be altogether strange, and inasmuch as there were many Craiks, Ramsays, Douglasses, and McRaes resident thereabouts. He does not produce positive proof of the existence of links, or of players, at that date, but only vouches for the existence of a golf club and for a notice of one of its meetings. While this club is being followed up, it is still open for the layman to ask why, with so many Scots among the emigrants to the United States, both North and South, the game did not get an earlier start. The distinctively English sports, from the first, were not without their players, and "Caledonian games" are by no means new in the states. But golf had to wait, how long?

Sixty-four years after it was incurred, a debt of more than \$200, due the writer of "Home, Sweet

Home," John Howard Payne, has just been paid by the United States government to an heir not direct in descent from the song writer. Federal officials deny that it is a case of ingratitude by a rich republic, or that it is due to the red tape with which a democratic as well as a monarchical bureaucracy can tie up an obvious act of justice. They claim that, had evidence been shown earlier, by any person, of his or her legal right to the money owed, it would have been paid then. As it is not officially disclosed precisely with whom the claim has been settled, the public may continue to wonder just how consanguineous a relationship finally opened the treasury doors.

Pageantry, as a form of popular education and edification, has steadily risen in favor with educators, civic reformers, artists, and the populace of the United States during the last decade and a half. Yale University, this autumn, is to produce, on a larger scale than any of her rivals have yet attempted, what will very likely prove to be the most imposing academic pageant to date; and this, be it noted, by a conservative institution, only recently awakened to aesthetic's rightful place. Even more significant of the change that has come is the ecclesiastical pageant soon to be shown in the St. Louis Coliseum, under the official patronage and for the benefit of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The world war is changing the outlook for Negroes in the United States. Employers in the North, shut off from supplies of workers from Europe, are now importing Negroes from the South, and to such an extent as to provoke dissent from employers in the South, who have no liking for a labor shortage. As a consequence of the rivalry for his service, the Negro already gets a higher wage. Continued for any length of time, there will be a shifting of population, due to this economic adjustment, that will have consequences immediate and remote.

According to a person eminent because of his knowledge of such matters, it requires the expenditure of no less than four tons of energy to play a simple air on the violin. The reader will probably find it difficult to escape wishing that a person who knows so much about things of this kind, had not neglected to name the number of tons of energy expended in the tuning up of a symphony orchestra. Not the particular orchestra you are thinking of, but any one.

Something Different For Breakfast

No matter how varied the menu may be at luncheon and dinner, in nearly every family breakfast is apt to be pretty much the same every morning—a piece of fruit, a bowl of cereal, an egg, and a slice of toast. Now and then, however, especially when guests are staying in the house who may not care for the routine breakfast, it is pleasant to change the morning menu and substitute other dishes for the ones regularly adopted by the family.

It is a good thing to have on hand several different cereals—there are eight or ten appetizing ones now available, both cooked and uncooked. To serve a different one every morning, sometimes with the fruit mixed in it, sometimes not, keeps the meal from becoming a monotonous repetition, and yet does not vary it enough to make any noticeable change. A change in breakfast breads, too, is advisable. Bread toasted at the table in an electric toaster may be preferred, but a morning or two of little hot biscuit, graham gems, or popovers, brings one back to toast with added zest.

Here are a few variations of the principal breakfast dish which will serve, if nothing more, to show the members of the family how much they like just plain soft boiled eggs. Egg and Cheese Cream—Melt 2 tablespoons of butter, add 4 tablespoons of grated cheese and 2 teaspoons of minced parsley. When the cheese is melted, add 4 eggs well beaten, salt, paprika, a dash of nutmeg and of mustard. Stir constantly over a slow fire until of a creamy consistency, then serve on toast.

Eggs in Tomato Cups—Select small, firm tomatoes, wash well, and cut a slice from the stem end of each. Scoop out the seeds and soft pulp and reserve for the sauce. Sprinkle the inside of the tomatoes with salt and invert for five minutes; then cover the bottom of each with a little chopped parsley; break a raw egg into each, season with salt and pepper, and place a lump of butter on top of each. Arrange the tomatoes in a buttered pan and bake in a hot oven until the eggs are set. Serve with tomato sauce made of a cup of the strained tomato pulp, 2 tablespoons of flour, 2 tablespoons of butter, and 1/2 teaspoon of salt. On the morning this is served, make additional use of the oven by baking biscuits, popovers, or muffins.

Codfish Fritters—This dish makes use of leftover codfish that may have been served the day before. To 1/2 cup of the cooked codfish, broken into small pieces, add 1 cup of mashed potatoes, the yolk of 1 egg, 1/2 cup of flour, 1/2 teaspoon of baking powder, and a dash of pepper. Mix well together, then add the stiffly beaten white of the egg. Drop from the tip of a spoon into hot fat, and fry until golden brown in color.

Eggs Buckingham—Make slices of milk toast and arrange on a platter. Beat slightly as many eggs as there are persons to serve, add salt, pepper, and 1/2 cup of milk to every 4 eggs. Turn into a heated frying pan in which there are 2 tablespoons of melted butter, and cook stirring constantly, until of a creamy consistency. Pour over the toast and sprinkle with grated cheese.

Poached Eggs Croque Stew 1 can of tomatoes, and 1 green pepper, shredded, until reduced to half; pour on to a hot platter and arrange on top of it 4 rounds of toast; on each piece of toast place an egg poached in milk. Melt and brown 2 tablespoons of butter, add a tablespoon of lemon juice or vinegar, and, when the liquid boils, pour it over the eggs. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve.

Fried Apples—Pare, core, and slice several apples. In a frying pan, put 3 tablespoons of butter, and when melted, add the apples. Sprinkle 1/2 cup of sugar over them and cook slowly, taking care that they brown but do not scorch. When tender and transparent, remove from the fire and serve.

Eggs in Nests—Separate the yolks and whites of the eggs, one at a time, taking care not to break the yolks. Beat each white stiff, adding a pinch of salt, and place in a shallow ramekin or custard cup. In the center of each place the yolk of the egg. Set in a pan of water and bake slowly until set.

Tomato Toast—Melt 3 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, add 1/2 cup of bread crumbs, a tablespoon of sugar, salt, pepper, and a tablespoon of grated onion. Brown, and add 1 cup of stewed tomatoes. Heat thoroughly, and place on squares of toast.

Just arrived from America.

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MARVELLOUS PSYCHIC CLAIRVOYANT AND MIND-READER.

This marvellous man has surprised the world with his powers of telling the Past, Present and Future, which to him are like an open book. No secret is too deep for him to find out, simply by means of taking hold of the hand. He locates all diseases and gives good common-sense advice. If you meet this gifted man once, you will want to meet him often, as he has been all over the world, and guarantees entire satisfaction in every detail. He gives advice on Love, Marriage, Divorce and Speculation. His charges are within the reach of all.

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For nearly sixty years used as a safe, easily-prepared baby food.

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Refracting
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Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 6, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Gold Dollar Bank's buying
rate 77% = Tls. 1.28 @ 73.4 = \$1.74
Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 73.1375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver 1700
Copper Cash
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 3-2% = Tls. 6.19
Exch. @ 73.4 - Mex. \$ 8.43
Peking Bar 324
Native Interest02

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 32.4 d.
Bank rate of discount 6%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. %
4 m-s. %
6 m-s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-m.
Ex. Paris on London 27.30
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 47.6
Consols 1

Exchange Closing Quotations
London T.T. 3-2%
London Demand 3-2 1/2
India T.T. 23 3/4
Paris T.T. 44 1/2
Paris Demand 44 1/2
New York T.T. 76 1/2
New York Demand 77
Hongkong T.T. 70 1/2
Japan T.T. 66 1/2
Batavia T.T. 184 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-3 1/2
London 4 m-s. Dooy. 3-4 1/2
London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-4 1/2
London 6 m-s. Dooy. 3-4 1/2
Paris 4 m-s. 44 1/2
New York 4 m-s. 76 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-
CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER
—HK. Tls. 5.70
HK. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.87
" 1 = Marks 13.98
Gold \$1 = HK. Tls. 1.20
HK. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.64
" 1 = Rupees 2.63
" 1 = Rouble 2.72
" 1 = Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, November 6, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Cathay (ord) Tls. 4.00.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, Nov. 4.—Today's rubber
prices were:—
Plantation First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 7d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 7 1/2 d.
Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firm.
Bar Silver Spot: 32 1/2.
Last Quotation, London, Nov. 3:—
Spot: 2s. 6 1/2 d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 7d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm. Total
stock in London and Liverpool 10,673
tons.

October Rubber Outputs

The following outputs of rubber
and other products during the
month of October have been com-
municated to us by the local sec-
retaries of the companies concerned:—
lbs.
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd. 15,257
The Sungai Duri Rubber
Estates, Ltd. 15,835
The Kota Bahru Rubber
Estates, Ltd. 36,543
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd. 26,700
Karan Rubber Estates, Co.,
Ltd. 12,290
Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd. 7,089
Tanah Merah Estates (1916)
Ltd. 18,080
Kamunting (in Kedah) Rub-
ber Plantation Co., Ltd. 17,006
Ayer Tawah Rubber Planta-
tion Co., Ltd. 27,400
Kroowek Java Plantation Ltd.
Rubber 20,000 lbs.
Coffee 50 piculs.

RUBBER OUTPUT

The following telegraphic infor-
mation has been received from the
Sumatra director and manager of
the Maatschappij tot Mijl-Bosch-en
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:
The output of rubber for October
was 52,313 lbs. net.

"BICKERTON'S"

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
minutes from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, November 1.—The following are the export returns for the
week ended October 26:—

| The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight ex- cluding cost of packing for export. | | Per picul | Week ended Oct. 26 |
|--|--------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Prices Nominal | Piculs | Piculs | |
| Cowhides, Best selected (Summer Hair) | 59.00 | 2,022 | |
| " (Winter Hair) | 54.00 | | |
| " Seconds | 50.00 | | |
| Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs | 24.50 | 120 | |
| " 2 10-60 " | 20.00 | | |
| Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. | — | 4,620 | |
| White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie) | 11.75 | | |
| Sinshan and-or Chayu | 10.50 | 6,585 | |
| Green China Grass, Szechuen | 4.75 | | |
| Jute (Abutment) | 16.00 | 1,952 | |
| White Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre | 18.00 | | |
| Animal Tallow | 17.50 | 3,711 | |
| Gallnuts, Usual shape | 19.50 | 591 | |
| Plum | 22.00 | | |
| Cotton Lihoo | 21.75 | 29,521 | |
| Black Bristles, Riflings 2 1/2" 2 3/4" 3" 3 1/4" 3 1/2" 4" | 25.25 | | |
| 10 10 10 10 10 10 6 | — | 251 | |
| 4 1/2" 4 1/2" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 5 1/2" 6" | — | | |
| 6 6 6 8 1 1 1 1/2 100% | — | | |
| Sesamum Seed, White | 4.85 | 9,628 | |
| " Yellow | 2.40 | | |
| " Red | 1.25 | 88,344 | |
| " Black | 1.15 | | |
| Yellow Beans | — | 20 | |
| * Broad Beans | — | 906 | |
| Sesamum Seed Oil | — | 11,200 | |
| Groundnuts (w. h. shells) | — | 12,500 | |
| (shelled) | — | 9,750 | |
| Groundnut Oil | — | 10.60 | |
| Wood Oil | — | | |
| Tea Oil | — | | |
| Bean Oil | — | | |
| Rape Oil | — | | |
| * Quantities include Beans of all kinds. | | | |

PRODUCTS FROM JAPAN

UNPOPULAR, IS REPORT

Australians Find Them of Poor
Quality, Says Sydney
Consul-General

Japanese products are very un-
popular in Australia, according to a
report made by Consul General
Shimidzu in Sydney, dated August 24.
He says that this is chiefly owing to
the inferior quality of Japanese
products.

For example, the demand for
enamelled iron ware is increasing for
families below the middle class. Owing
to the cessation of English and Ger-
man imports since the war began,
Japanese products gained a market,
but the complaints about the inferior
quality are hurting their sale to a large
extent.

Some of these products, it is charged,
have holes made in manufacture,
which are filled with lead and enamel-
led, and when they are put over fire,
the lead melts. On the other hand, the
difference in the fire-resisting qualities
of the enamel and the iron causes the
enamel to crack.

Speaking of cotton undershirts made
in Japan, Mr. Shimidzu says that the
export of this article has considerably

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

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"A Brief Explanation
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The undersigned, as agents for the
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grant policies against Fire on For-
eign and Native Risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Quotations Closing |
|--|-----------------------|
| Banks | |
| H. K. and S. B. | \$725 B. |
| Chartered 259 10a. | |
| Russo-Asiatic R. 250. | |
| Cathay, ordy 4 | |
| Cathay, pref. 4 | |
| Marine Insurances | |
| Canton \$400 B. | |
| North China 155 B. | |
| Union of Canton \$930 B. | |
| Yangtze \$257 1/2 | |
| Fire Insurances | |
| China Fire \$159 B. | |
| Hongkong Fire \$387 B. | |
| Shipping | |
| Indo-China Pref. Tls. 128 | |
| Indo-China Def. Tls. 105 | |
| "Shell" 112 1/2 B. | |
| Shanghai Tug Tls. 18 1/2 S. | |
| Shanghai Tug Tls. 50 | |
| Kochien Tls. 23 B. | |
| Mining | |
| Kalping Tls. 10 B. | |
| Oriental Cons. 298. 5d. | |
| Philippine Tls. 1 S. | |
| Raub Tls. 2 1/2 | |
| Docks | |
| Hongkong Dock Tls. 132 1/2 | |
| Shanghai Dock Tls. 90 | |
| New Eng. Works. Tls. 13 1/2 | |
| Wharves | |
| Shanghai Wharf. Tls. 82 1/2 S. | |
| Hongkong Wharf. \$85 | |
| Lands and Hotels | |
| Anglo-French Land. Tls. 92. | |
| China Land Tls. 50 N. | |
| Shanghai Land. Tls. 91 B. | |
| Welhaiwei Land. Tls. 2. | |
| Central Stores 88 1/2 B. | |
| China Realty (ord.) Tls. 80 B. | |
| China Realty (pref.) Tls. 52 B. | |
| Cotton Mills | |
| E-wo Tls. 167 1/2 | |
| E-wo Pref. Tls. 105 | |
| International Tls. 81 B. | |
| International Pref. Tls. 75 | |
| Laou-kung-mow Tls. 80 | |
| Oriental Tls. 44 S. | |
| Shanghai Cotton. Tls. 120 B. | |
| Shanghai Yarn. Tls. 10 1/2 S. | |
| Yangtze Yarn. Tls. 6 1/2 | |
| Yangtze Yarn Pref. Tls. 101 | |
| Industrials | |
| Anglo-German B'ry. \$95 N. | |
| Butter Tle. Tls. 23 N. | |
| China Sugar Tls. 138 B. | |
| Green Island. Tls. 10.85 S. | |
| Langkats Tls. 23 B. | |
| Major Bros. Tls. 5 | |
| Shanghai Sumatra. Tls. 165 | |
| Stores | |
| Hall and Holtz. Tls. 16 B. | |
| Llewellyn. \$60 | |
| Lane, Crawford. \$88. | |
| Moutrie. \$35 | |
| Watson. Tls. 7 | |
| Weeks. Tls. 18 B. | |
| Rubbers (Local) | |
| Alma Tls. 14 1/2 B. | |
| Amherst. Tls. 1 1/2 B. | |
| Anglo-Dutch. Tls. 12.50 B. | |
| Anglo-Dutch. Tls. 6.40 B. | |
| Ayer Tawah. Tls. 40 | |
| Batu Anan 1913. Tls. 1.80 B. | |
| Bukit Toh Alang. Tls. 3 1/2 B. | |
| Bute. Tls. 1.85 B. | |
| Chemor United. Tls. 1.97 1/2 B. | |
| Chempedak. Tls. 16 | |
| Cheng. Tls. 3 1/2 B. | |
| Consolidated. Tls. 3.90 B. | |
| Dominion. Tls. 15 B. | |
| Gula Kalumpung. Tls. 0.40 | |
| Java Consolidated. Tls. 23 1/2 B. | |
| Kamunting. Tls. 8 1/2 | |
| Kapala. Tls. 1.10 B. | |
| Kapayang. Tls. 30 1/2 | |
| Karan. Tls. 15 B. | |
| Kota Bahroes. Tls. 12.80 B. | |
| Kroowek Java. Tls. 22 B. | |
| Padang. Tls. 10 1/2 B. | |
| Pengkalan Durian. Tls. 12. | |
| Permat. Tls. 5 1/2 | |
| Repah. Tls. 1.60 B. | |
| Samagagas. Tls. 1.17 1/2 B. | |
| Seeker. Tls. 8 1/2 B. | |
| Semambu. Tls. 1.85 B. | |
| Semawang. Tls. 18 1/2 B. | |
| Shanghai Kiebang. Tls. 1 1/2 B. | |
| Shanghai Malay. Tls. 6 B. | |
| S'hai Malay-Pref. Tls. 12 1/2 B. | |
| Shanghai Pahang. Tls. 1.92 1/2 B. | |
| Sungala. Tls. 1 1/2 B. | |
| Sungel Duri. Tls. 15 1/2 B. | |
| Sua Manggis. Tls. 6 1/2 B. | |
| S'hai Kalantan. Tls. 0.97 1/2 B. | |
| Shanghai Seremban. Tls. 1.17 1/2 | |
| Talping. Tls. 3 | |
| Tanah Merah. Tls. 1.20 B. | |
| Tebong. Tls. 27 B. | |
| Ulobri. Tls. 2 | |
| Ziangbe. Tls. 7 1/2 B. | |
| Miscellaneous | |
| C. I. and E. Lumber. Tls. 110 B. | |
| Culty Dairy. Tls. 10 | |
| S'hai Elec. and Ash. \$2 N. | |
| Shanghai Trams. Tls. 86 Sa. | |
| Shanghai Gas. Tls. 24 | |
| Horse Bazaar. Tls. 30 | |
| Shanghai Mercury. Tls. 30. | |
| S'hai Telephone. Tls. 89 B. | |
| S'hai Waterworks. Tls. 265 | |
| S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers. | |

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic infor-
mation has been received by
the general agent from the Suma-
tra director and manager of the
Maatschappij tot Mijl-Bosch-en
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:
"The output of crude oil for
November 3 was 115 tons; 4th, 107
tons and 5th, 121 tons."

ATTACKING FORCE OF
S. V. C. SURPRISE CAMP

Campers at Kiangwan Have In-
teresting Day at Encamp-
ment at Race Course

An attacking force of the Shanghai
Volunteer Corps, comprising the
Customs, Portuguese, American and
Italian companies and details from "A"
and the Scottish companies, under the
command of Captain S. A. Ransom,
successfully captured the defense city
at the Kiangwan Race Course encamp-
ment Sunday.

The attacking force assembled
at Lay and Range Road at 9.45 a.m.
consisting of seventy officers and men.

The General Plan was to proceed to
the Kiangwan camp by an extreme
western flanking movement, and not
by the direct route north from the
starting point. To cool this movement
of the main body Capt. L. J. Cubbitt
took a detail of six men and moved
north at 10 a.m. the time main body
also started. He was ordered to make
a conspicuous feint to draw the hostile
Kiangwan forces due south from their
camp. In case of being hard pressed
the order was given to retire across
the Whangpoo.

At 10 o'clock the main body marched
by back streets to the Broadway
station of the Tram Co., and met there
the motor cycle, and bicycle scouts
who had already at 10.30 taken with-
out casualty the Eastern Telephone
Exchange at Lay Road, and putting it
out of commission at 10.35 had taken
the tram station. Also the scouts had
destroyed the phones in the O.S.K. and
N.Y.K. offices nearby. The men then
entrained in tram cars with all the
blinds pulled down with no soldiers
on the platform, and in fact no visible
signs to show that the troops were in-
side. This made it absolutely possible
to run through the settlement without
detection. Detraining at the Rifle Range
with no reports from the cycle scouts
of enemy scouts the column proceeded
due west to the railroad and crossing
it, took a northerly route from a mile
or less defending on the cool and curve
of the railroad track west of them.

This northern march was protected at
all times by growths of trees and
mounds and hills. Furthermore we
were well informed of a possible
approach or outposts of the enemy by
a net work of scouts developing the
country for one to two miles on
the attacking right flank, giving
them constantly information as to
the direction to proceed and the
location of the enemy. This proved
successful and allowed them to
envelope the Kiangwan station and
camp without discovery. During the
northern march a railway bridge was
destroyed preventing reserves to come
from Shanghai by pulling up the rails
and disconnecting a support.

The scouts had reported the main
body of the enemy south of the
Kiangwan camp, having located the
artillery and maximum locations.

So by moving east the Custom's
company moved to the support of
several scouts who had at 1.32 p.m.
taken the Kiangwan station, none of
the enemy being in sight. The tele-
graph was immediately taken charge
of. The Portuguese Co. and details
of the American Co. had proceeded a
little south of last to the point where
the artillery was located, but civilian
information had reached them, and
they had withdrawn to the camp, but
still expecting the approach from the
south. The scouts had worked their
way to the station up the creek in a
Chinese boat undetected. Leaving a
detail at the station to keep in touch
with reinforcement expected at 5 p.m.
from Woosung and to central army
hostile use of the telegraph. The main
body took split taking two roads a
little south of last toward the camp.
These roads converging to a point
just north of the camp. The scouts
reporting the camp practically empty
we came together and rushed double
quick taking the camp without a shot
being fired, so complete was the
surprise. Quick action in capturing
the guard and outposts prevented in-
formation reaching the main body
located south of the camp. So these
were taken separately as they re-
turned to camp, having given up any
thought of seeing the enemy that day.
The camp surrendered at 2.20. The
guards were posted and the prisoners
massed in the center of the camp.
Just before entering camp Lieut.
Cubbitt reported, that he had not been
detected, and as the movement of the
enemy had been south had not had to

feint to cause them to go in that
direction.

The surprise was to complete and
the approval so covered and from
such an unexpected direction that the
umpires give the attacking blues the
complete victory by unanimous vote,
which was the decision so given with-
in memory of the oldest camp mem-
bers. Such manoeuvres prove of great
interest to all those taking part, and
should induce others to join their
respective national companies and
enjoying the fun, besides getting in
line for what may turn up at any time.

There are approximately 275 men in
the camp. They will be at home to
their friends this afternoon. The
official guest night is tomorrow. Trains
for Kiangwan will leave Shanghai at
2, 3.30, 5.25 and 7 p.m. Trains will re-
turn at 3.07, 4.37, 6.37, 8.07 and 9.57.

Overseas Club

Tommy's Xmas Fund—Last No. 1
The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges
with thanks the following contribu-
tions:—
"H. M. T." Tls. 50 = \$68.80
Mrs. and Miss Graham 10.00
H. J. Osborne 10.00
Guy Manwaring 5.00
"H. and B. C." 25.00
W. H. Trenchard Davis 20.00
Mrs. K. Lancaster 10.00
P. E. Hodges 10.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Phillippo. 5.00
Norman Dyer 25.00
"17 P. A." 25.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marshall. 25.00
"A. E. C. H." 5.00
A. H. Oliver 5.00
\$233.30

He would like to remind intending
contributors that it is emphatically a
case of "bis dat qui cito dat." for
the money must be remitted not later
than the 12th of next month.
Last year the total sent was
\$2,170.66, and it would be disappoint-
ing if this year it fell short of that.
Cecil Holliday,
Hon. Treasurer.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.
October:
2nd—1004; Dairen.
3rd—Tacktal; Tainan.
5th—1795, 5281, 2490; Dairen.
5th—Taanchan, c/o Yungshingpoo;
Fochow.
8th—Hongtel; Hongkong.
9th—Yuanshengpoo, c/o Taantsan
Shanyoun, King Bridge; Dairen.
12th—1776; PortArthur.
15th—James Budd; Chicago Falls
Mass.
16th—Tungyuen Singkaiho; Weihai-
wei.
21st—Jacono; Chefoo.
21st—Tjietkoen Tongkan; Welte-
vreden.
23rd—Tjietkoen Tongkan; Welte-
vreden.
24th—Ralph Campbell; New York.
24th—Tiangkel; Bangkok.
27th—Fateh Mekd Dostmehd, Chah-
por; Ionkha.
November:
4th—Grimble; Singapore.

MISS ACKERMANN'S LECTURE

Miss Ackermann begins her course
of five lectures on Current Events
under the auspices of the Young
Women and Young Men's Christian
Associations this evening at 5.15.
Dr. Wu Ting-fang has kindly con-
sented to take the chair.

PROTECTION IS THRUST
ON TAGORE IN 'FRISCO

Police and British Consul Over-
did Their Part, Writes
Poet's Secretary

Tokio, November 2.—In a letter re-
ceived in Tokio from Mr. W. W.
Pearson, secretary to Sir Rabind-
ranath Tagore, he summarizes the
experiences of the poet in San
Francisco as follows:

"In San Francisco we had an ex-
citing time, for there the police kin-
dly took charge of us on the pretext
that there was a plot against Rabi
Babu (Sir Rabindranath Tagore) to
assassinate him, and that therefore
police protection was necessary. Un-
fortunately the British Consul sent a
representative round to the hotel to
tell us that he also was interested in
helping to protect him from the hand
of the assassin, and that if we would
allow a detective to be in hiding when
the would be assassin was to come for
an interview, he would be responsi-
ble for the safety of the poet. They
want him to be under police protec-
tion as long as he is in California.
But they overdid their part, and the
poet is determined to see as many of
his fellow-countrymen as wish to see
him."

Sailed from Shanghai

| For London etc. | Sailed |
|------------------|----------|
| Agamemnon | Sept. 8 |
| Agapenor | Sept. 1 |
| Alcinous | Oct. 5 |
| City of Manila | Oct. 19 |
| City of Norwich | Sept. 3 |
| Demodocus | Oct. 13 |
| Fushimi Maru | Oct. 16 |
| Glengyle | Sept. 8 |
| Glenlogan | Sept. 16 |
| Glenstrae | Sept. 5 |
| Hirano Maru | Oct. 29 |
| Iyo Maru | Sept. 3 |
| Karanga | Oct. 23 |
| Kitano Maru | Oct. 1 |
| Knight Companion | Sept. 24 |
| Machao | Oct. 20 |
| Miyazaki Maru | Sept. 20 |
| Namur | Sept. 21 |
| Nore | Oct. 30 |
| Pembrokehire | Sept. 14 |
| Sardinia | Oct. 2 |
| Tokuyama Maru | Nov. 1 |
| Toyohashi Maru | Sept. 9 |

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|-------|-------|---------------------|-------------------|------|--------------|
| Nov 8 | 9.00 | Seattle etc. | Awa maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 10 | .. | New York via Panama | Kanagawa maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 13 | P.M. | Vancouver | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| 15 | P.M. | San Francisco | China | Am. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 16 | P.M. | San Francisco | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| 17 | 10.30 | Seattle | Yokohama maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 20 | P.M. | Vancouver etc. | Empress of Asia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| 22 | 5.00 | San Francisco | Korea maru | Jap. | A.T. Co. |
| 23 | P.M. | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| 24 | P.M. | San Francisco | Siberia maru | Jap. | A.T. Co. |
| 25 | P.M. | San Francisco | Yamato maru | Jap. | M.T. Co. |
| 30 | P.M. | Vancouver B.C. | Empress of Russia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |

FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| Nov 7 | 8.30 | Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe | Yamashiro maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 9 | A.M. | Kobe, Yokohama | Katori maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 9 | A.M. | Kobe, Yokohama | Polynesian | Fr. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Kumano maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 11 | 11.30 | Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe | Oni maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 14 | .. | Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama | Chikugo maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 15 | .. | Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama | Yamato maru | Jap. | M.T. Co. |
| 21 | .. | Kobe, Yokohama | Hakui maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|----------------------------------|----------------|------|------------|
| Nov 8 | D.L. | London via Cape | Pyrrhus | Br. | B. & S. |
| 10 | A.M. | Marseilles etc. | Albatross | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| 12 | 11.00 | Marseilles, London via Hong Kong | Kaga Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 13 | 9.30 | Marseilles, London via Suez | Nyanza | Br. | P. & O. |
| 20 | P.M. | Genoa, London etc. | Glenlogie | Br. | Glen Line |
| 27 | A.M. | Marseilles, London via Suez | Merionethshire | Br. | P. & O. |
| 30 | F.M. | Genoa | Merionethshire | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| 4 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Onia | Br. | B. & S. |
| 5 | D.L. | London via Cape | Cyclops | Br. | B. & S. |
| 8 | A.M. | Marseilles etc. | Amazona | Fr. | Cie M. M. |
| 15 | P.M. | Genoa, London etc. | Glenlogie | Br. | Glen Line |
| 17 | D.L. | Liverpool via Cape | Ningchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| 17 | D.L. | London via Cape | Keemun | Br. | B. & S. |
| 20 | D.L. | London via Cape | Peleus | Br. | B. & S. |
| 21 | D.L. | London via Cape | Teucer | Br. | B. & S. |
| 17 | D.L. | London via Cape | Phemias | Br. | B. & S. |

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------------------------|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Nov 7 | D.L. | Hongkong Canton | Lochow | Br. | B. & S. |
| 7 | P.M. | Hongkong | Empress of Japan | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| 8 | A.M. | Poochow | Haean | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 8 | A.M. | Hongkong, Canton | Kwanglee | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 9 | D.L. | Swatow, Hongkong, Canton | Kwangsang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| 9 | D.L. | Amoy, Hongkong, Canton | Shantung | Br. | B. & S. |
| 9 | D.L. | Amoy, Hongkong, Canton | Chih I | Br. | B. & S. |
| 10 | D.L. | Swatow, Hongkong | Tamsui | Br. | B. & S. |
| 11 | 11.00 | Hongkong | Yokohama maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 21 | P.M. | Manila, Hongkong | Venezuela | Am. | P. M. S. S. Co. |
| 22 | 5.00 | Hongkong | Korea maru | Jap. | A. T. Co. |

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|------|--------------|
| Nov 7 | noon | Tsingtao | Ono maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| 7 | D.L. | Newchwang | Yochow | Br. | B. & S. |
| 7 | noon | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Shengshing | Br. | B. & S. |
| 7 | 9.00 | Tsingtao and Daini | Sakaki maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| 7 | noon | Newchwang | Poochow | Br. | B. & S. |
| 7 | A.M. | Newchwang | Toonan | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 8 | D.L. | Tientsin | Kansu | Br. | B. & S. |
| 8 | D.L. | Haitow, Eching | Ichang | Br. | B. & S. |
| 8 | D.L. | Newchwang | Kwellin | Br. | B. & S. |
| 9 | D.L. | Wenhaiwei, Eching | Yunnan | Br. | B. & S. |
| 9 | 10.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Shantung | Br. | B. & S. |
| 10 | 10.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Kingsing | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| 10 | 10.00 | Tsingtao, Daini | Kobe maru | Jap. | S. M. R. |
| 11 | D.L. | Newchwang, Hongkong | Chungking | Br. | B. & S. |
| 11 | 10.00 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Tungchow | Br. | B. & S. |

FOR RIVER PORTS

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------------|---------------|------|-------------|
| Nov 7 | M.N. | Hankow etc. | Fengyang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| 7 | M.N. | do | Tungting | Br. | B. & S. |
| 7 | M.N. | do | Loongwe | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| 8 | M.N. | do | Hainan | Chl. | N. S. Co. |
| 8 | M.N. | do | Nankin | Br. | B. & S. |
| 8 | M.N. | do | Yohyang maru | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| 10 | M.N. | do | Wuchang | Br. | B. & S. |
| 11 | M.N. | do | Tatung | Br. | B. & S. |

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|-------|-----------|---------------|------|------|--------------|-------|
| Nov 5 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | B. & S. | CNCW |
| Nov 5 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chl. | N.S.N. Co. | NSCW |
| Nov 6 | .. | Honglee | 62 | Chl. | Tuck Wo | NSCW |
| Nov 6 | Chefoo | Shuntien | 1082 | Br. | B. & S. | CNW |
| Nov 6 | Daini | Sakaki maru | 346 | Jap. | S. M. R. | CNW |
| Nov 6 | Shanghai | Shinfuo | 1532 | Chl. | K.M.A. | CNW |
| Nov 6 | Japan | Kumano maru | 2874 | Jap. | N.Y.K. | SWW |
| Nov 6 | Hongkong | Lalsang | 3225 | Br. | B. & S. | SWW |
| Nov 6 | Hongkong | Pyrrhus | 4619 | Br. | B. & S. | SWW |
| Nov 6 | Hankow | Ningshao | 1920 | Chl. | N. S. Co. | NSCW |
| Nov 6 | Hankow | Fengyang maru | 2806 | Jap. | N.K.K. | NYKW |
| Nov 6 | Japan | Nankin | 1749 | Br. | B. & S. | CNW |
| Nov 6 | Japan | Fukoku maru | 1242 | Jap. | M. B. K. | CNW |
| Nov 6 | Newchwang | Hsinkong | 287 | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |

Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|------|--------------------|
| Nov 5 | Hongkong, Canton | Anhui | 1855 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 5 | Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin | Fengtien | 1073 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 5 | Chefoo, Tientsin | Heinming | 1428 | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 5 | Seattle | Ida maru | 4247 | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| 5 | San Francisco | J. D. Archibald | 6364 | Br. | S. O. I. Co. |
| 5 | Japan | Kanokura maru | 2686 | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 5 | Japan ports | Matsuyama maru | 1886 | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| 5 | Hankow etc. | Nanyang maru | 968 | Jap. | N.K.K. |
| 5 | Hankow etc. | Poyang | 1892 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 5 | Vancouver B. C. | Empress of Russia | 8789 | Br. | C. P. O. S. |
| 5 | San Francisco | Shinyo maru | 6362 | Jap. | A. T. Co. |
| 5 | Hankow etc. | Kiangwan | 450 | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| 5 | Newchwang | Taisai maru | 1503 | Jap. | M. B. K. |
| 5 | Hongkong | New Sweden | 3287 | Sw. | E. P. A. |
| 5 | Wenhaiwei | Shinon | 1104 | Chl. | N. S. P. S. N. Co. |
| 6 | Tientsin | Wuhu | 1227 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 6 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | 2868 | Br. | B. & S. |
| 6 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | 2151 | Chl. | N. S. N. Co. |

Men-of-War In Port

| Action | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating | Tons | Guns | Men | Commander |
|----------|---------|--------|------------|-----------------|------|------|-----|-----------|
| B.II | Oct. 25 | Cruise | Brooklyn | Am. g-b. | 9215 | 30 | 662 | Day |
| S.P. | Oct. 21 | Cruise | Rienzo | Am. g-b. | 620 | 4 | 96 | Coxe |
| F.O.B.I. | Oct. 16 | Cruise | Galveston | Am. g-b. | 3200 | 18 | 309 | Kellogg |
| 7.P. | Oct. 25 | Cruise | Vittorio | Am. g-b. | 370 | 6 | 54 | Clarke |
| B.N.B. | Oct. 21 | Cruise | Wilmington | Am. g-b. | 1892 | 8 | 159 | Chadwick |

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday. The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday. The I.C. s.s. Esang left Tientsin for Shanghai on Sunday. The I.C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chihli left Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Singyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesian with the French mail of the October 1 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

November 5 at noon, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Tuesday, the 7th instant at or about 8 p.m., and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) at tomorrow daylight.

The P. and O. s.s. Malta is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday, the 10th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Nankin is expected to leave Colombo for Shanghai, via ports on the 12th instant.

The C.P.R. s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Nagasaki at 8.30 a.m. yesterday, and left for Shanghai at 3 p.m. on the same day, and is due at Woosung today, at midnight. She will be despatched for Hongkong tomorrow, and the tender Alexandra will leave the Municipal jetty at 5 p.m. to convey passengers and mails to Woosung.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.C. s.s. Loongwe from Hankow:—Dr. and Mrs. Hanwell, Mr. F. W. A. Scott, Mr. A. Y. Hogg, Mr. J. L. Smith and Mr. Oehman.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Daini:—Mrs. Wallen, Mr. Wallers, Mr. Acherman, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jorgensen, Mr. H. T. Haneach, Mr. A. Tarp, Mr. A. P. Richards, Mr. E. W. Pass, Mr. A. P. Yamaguchi and 3 children.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia from Vancouver:—Mr. P. B. Anderson, Mrs. G. K. Bingham, Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Barros, Miss C. Barros, Capt. and Mrs. R. D. Black and 3 children, Mrs. H. W. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brown, Miss P. L. Chrevier, Father E. Cabledes, Mr. H. Danb, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Endley, Miss D. Endley, Mr. H. Forber, Mr. H. M. Friesleben, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook, Mrs. Ho In, Miss H. Fook, Mr. Hoki, Mr. H. E. Heacock, Mr. B. Honig, Mr. C. S. Heldsworth, Father V. Huarte, Mrs. J. de S. Jeorin, Miss R. Kennedy, Miss E. Luken, Mr. Leu, Mrs. J. and Miss E. Leary, Mr. Lang Lent, Miss C. M. Mitchell, Mr. J. D. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Pew, Mr. S. Reinschreiber, Miss E. Ryan, Mr. G. A. Richardson, Mr. W. W. Ross, Father S. Soria, Miss E. E. Symms, Mr. J. T. and Miss T. Smith, Mr. P. M. N. da Silva, Mrs. P. M. N. da Silva, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. da Silva and infant, Messrs. Wu Luen, Jai, and H. P. White, and Lieut. J. P. Wilson.

Per C.M. s.s. China from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ashcroft, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Baker, Misses F. and B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan, Master A. B. DeHaan, Mr. R. Eyre, Mr. H. Gieger, Miss Gaywood, Miss E. Hauptmann, Mr. G. Roehreke, Mrs. J. Robertson, Miss R. Presley, Miss H. Peraley, Mrs. N. T. Saunders, Misses V. E. and F. D. Saunders (3), Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Scott and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ferman, Mrs. E. A. Voretzsch, Miss E. Voretzsch, Mr. B. Wood, Mr. K. T. Irving Zee.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Barton.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mrs. Shattock and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Webber, Mrs. J. H. Cooke and Mr. W. D. Wood. From Weihaiwei:—Miss Clark.

Per C.N. s.s. Nankin from Hankow:—Messrs. Hanson, Morrison, Aftals and Nyberg.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. P. Welfson, Miss L. Schispek and Mrs. Lattier.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Mrs. C. McTurn, Misses S. Graham and M. Pantin, Messrs. B. J. Toerner, A. R. Weigan, C. W. Cooper, W. Roberts P. H. McKay, T. A. M. Castle and J. P. Carr.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Tuesday, November 7 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Iwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, November 8 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

| Arrived | From | Ship's Name | Tons | Flag | Agents | Berth |
|---------|-------------|------------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| Nov 14 | Hankow | Albenga | 2769 | Ger. | Carlowitz | YWGW |
| Nov 1 | Japan | Awa maru | 3696 | Jap. | N. Y. K. | |
| Nov 4 | Japan | Atsuta maru | 1147 | Jap. | K. M. A. | KMAW |
| Nov 4 | Hongkong | Bombina | 4282 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B.VIII |
| Nov 5 | Hongkong | China | 8968 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B-VIII |
| Nov 1 | | Chenan | 2200 | Br. | B. & S. | Int. D. |
| Aug 8 | Hongkong | D. Rickmers | 2651 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | USA |
| Dec 27 | Nanking | Fortuna | 182 | Ger. | H. D. & Co | 10p |
| Nov 5 | Swatow | Foochow | 1228 | Br. | B. & S. | |
| Nov 5 | Japan | Haean maru | 2676 | Jap. | M. B. Co. | MRKW |
| Oct 2 | Hongkong | Geniolee | Br. | Glen Line | | CMLW |
| Nov 4 | Japan | Genzan maru | 1149 | Jap. | M. B. K. | MRKW |
| Nov 2 | Poorchow | Haesen | 839 | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Nov 2 | | Ichu maru | 860 | Jap. | M. B. K. | |
| May 28 | Hankow | Kinling | 2511 | Br. | B. & S. | Int. D. |
| Oct 27 | Hankow | Kiangtsoo | 1468 | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Oct 31 | Hongkong | Kamo maru | 4940 | Jap. | N. Y. K. | ONW |
| Nov 4 | Hankow | Kianwab | 1292 | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Nov 4 | Hongkong | Kwanglee | 498 | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Nov 2 | Swatow | Li chow | 1832 | Br. | B. & S. | CNW |
| Nov 5 | Hongkong | Loongwe | 2266 | Br. | B. & S. | WTW |
| Nov 5 | Hankow | Meihee | 1982 | Ger. | Melchers | NGLE 1 |
| July 30 | Hankow | Meihee | 1982 | Ger. | Melchers | NGLE 1 |
| Oct 38 | Hankow | Meian | 416 | Am. | S. O. I. Co. | SOCW |
| Nov 3 | Vladivostok | N. Novgorod | 182 | Rus. | K. V. F. | |
| Nov 4 | Tsingtao | Ono maru | 1043 | Jap. | S. M. R. | WW |
| Nov 4 | Japan | Ono maru | 826 | Jap. | N.Y.K. | OSRYW |
| Nov 4 | Japan | Poochi | 681 | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| July 30 | Tsingtao | Siklane | 1840 | Ger. | H. A. L. | 9 p |
| July 30 | Hongkong | Silesia | 5446 | Aus. | Aus. Lloyd | B.VIII |
| Oct 24 | Cruise | Slove Nordiske | 566 | Dan. | G. N. Z. Co. | 8 p |
| Nov 2 | Japan | Selshu maru | 1275 | Chl. | N.Y. K. | WSW |
| Nov 2 | Tientsin | Shengking | 1084 | Br. | B. & S. | CNW |
| Nov 5 | Newchwang | Singan | 1040 | Br. | B. & S. | |
| Oct 26 | Hankow | Tachung maru | 1096 | Jap. | N.Y.K. | LPDUW |
| Oct 26 | Hankow | Tachung maru | 681 | Jap. | N.Y.K. | KND |
| Nov 4 | Newchwang | Toonan | 982 | Chl. | C.M.S.N. Co. | KLYW |
| Nov 4 | Hankow | Talee maru | 1126 | Jap. | N.Y.K. | |
| Nov 4 | Hankow | Tsengtaoh | 475 | Br. | O. I. & W. L. Co. | CMPW |
| Nov 5 | Japan | Takenishima maru | 793 | Jap. | M. B. Co. | MBKW |
| Nov 5 | Hankow | Takushima | 1264 | Br. | B. & S. | CNCW |
| Nov 5 | Swatow | Yichow | 1396 | Br. | B. & S. | WTW |
| Nov 4 | Japan | Yamashiro maru | 2296 | Jap. | N. Y. K. | NYKW |
| Nov 5 | Hankow | Yuenking maru | 1496 | Jap. | N.Y.K. | |

RUSSIANS NOTE GAIN OF A LITTLE GROUND

Driven from Mojeika by Asphyxiating Shells, But Throw Germans Out Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 5.—An official communiqué on Friday showed that Thursday was a day of small things. The Russians regained a little ground west of the Stokhod and in Galicia.

The communiqué yesterday reported: There has been desperate fighting on our south-western front in the wooded region south of the village of Lipitza-Dolnaya.

The enemy, after a furious bombardment with heavy guns, attacked in great strength. They were repulsed at various points by counter-attacks but captured a portion of our advanced trenches on the heights east of Lipitza-Dolnaya. Fighting continues.

In the Caucasus the Turks attacked on a front extending from Sighi-Koldar to Guldartelkan. They were repulsed by our fire and the bayonet and fled.

The communiqué today indicates unimportant operations. The Germans drove the Russians from the village of Mojeika after a violent bombardment with asphyxiating shells but they were subsequently thrown out by the Russians.

The Russians made progress south of Dorna Vatra and occupied a series of heights.

Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru for Atlanta:—Mrs. A. H. Allen. For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. D. Buell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. A. Schwartz, Mrs. T. Keller, Mrs. E. L. Boydston, Messrs. E. S. Adler and Pierman. For Chicago:—Mr. J. Harvey. For New York:—Mr. and Mrs. Bollman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dupuy, Messrs. H. Salomans, A. C. Chadbourne, and C. Jungins. For Valparaiso:—Mr. C. C. Rencoret. For Cleveland:—Mr. and Mrs. Dehnenberg and child. For Raleigh:—Mr. S. Bullock. For Yokohama:—Messrs. L. Camera and O. Mayall. For Nagasaki:—Mr. I. Hashidume. Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver:—Mr. A. D. Bralthe, Mrs. F. J. Burrett, Dr. H. G. Barrie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chas. Miss Crussaz, Mrs. H. K. Cage, Mr. M. A. Davis, Miss Morison F. Frank, Mr. C. B. Gardner, Mr. W. R. Granger, Mr. J. R. Grosvenor, Mrs. B. Brans, Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg, Mr. C. E. Holworthy, Mr. F. A. Hubbard, Miss K. N. Heuermann, Mr. R. D. Hopkins, Miss A. Harding, Mr. Robt. Lang, Mr. A. N. Lethin, Mr. Morris Ovson, Mr. Morris Ovson and 2 children, Mrs. J. H. Pyke, Mrs. Wm. Couch Stuart, Miss Edith Stuart, Miss L. R. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mr. H. J. Sheridan, Mr. L. G. M. Timson, Mrs. Trumbell Warren, Mr. B. F. Woslier, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1916

| Date and Place | Per | China | British | French | Ger. | U.S.A. | Russian | Japan | Regin. |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|--------|------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Today. | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia (Express) .. | Via Pakow | 7.00* | | | | | | 1/8th | |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Luchow | 10.30* | 10.30* | 10.30* | | | 10.30* | 10.30* | 10.00* |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin .. | Shengking | 10.30* | 10.30* | 10.30* | | | 10.30* | 10.30* | 10.00* |
| Newchwang .. | Yechow | 10.30* | | | | | | | 10.00* |
| Kiangtzen .. | Kiangtzen | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| Tomorrow. | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan via Moji and Seattle .. | Awa maru | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Loongwo | 3.80 | 1.00 | | | | | | 3.50 |
| Japan via Moji and Seattle .. | Awa maru | 9.00 | | 3.80 | | | 3.50 | 4.00 | 3.50 |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Loongwo | 9.00 | | | | | | | 9.00 |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Kwanglee | 9.00 | | 4.30 | | | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Tientsin .. | Kansu | 9.00 | 1.00 | 5.00 | | | 5.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Wednesday, November 8. | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia (Post Train) .. | Via Pakow | 7.00* | | | | | | 1/8th | |
| Japan via Moji .. | Kumano maru | 8.30* | | | | | | 8.00* | 8.30* |
| Japan via Moji .. | Kumano maru | 9.00 | | | | | | | 9.00 |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Kiangtzen | 9.00 | | 4.30 | | | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Swallow, Hongkong and Canton .. | Kwanglee | 9.00 | | 4.30 | | | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Europe via Siberia .. | Via Pakow | 9.00* | | 8.00 | | | 6.00 | | 5.30 |
| Thursday, November 9. | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia (Post Train) .. | Via Pakow | 7.00* | | | | | | 1/8th | |
| Japan via Moji .. | Kumano maru | 8.30* | | | | | | 8.00* | 8.30* |
| Japan via Moji .. | Kumano maru | 9.00 | | | | | | | 9.00 |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Kiangtzen | 9.00 | | 4.30 | | | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Swallow, Hongkong and Canton .. | Kwanglee | 9.00 | | 4.30 | | | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Europe via Siberia .. | Via Pakow | 9.00* | | 8.00 | | | 6.00 | | 5.30 |
| Friday, November 10. | | | | | | | | | |
| Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin .. | Kingsing | 8.30* | | | | | | 8.00* | |
| Japan via Moji .. | Penza | 2.00 | | | | | | 1.30 | |
| Saturday, November 11. | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan via Moji .. | Omi maru | 10.00* | | | | | | 9.30* | |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Yokohama maru | | | 9.30* | | | 9.30* | 9.30* | |
| Swallow via Nagasaki .. | Omi maru | | | 10.00* | | | 10.00* | 10.00* | |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Kaga maru | | | | | | 8.00 | 7.30 | |
| Europe via Siberia .. | Via Pakow | 9.00* | | 8.00 | | | | | |
| Monday, November 13. | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia (Post Train) .. | Via Pakow | 7.00* | | | | | | 1/8th | |
| Japan via Moji .. | Kumano maru | 8.30* | | | | | | 8.00* | 8.30* |
| Japan via Moji .. | Kumano maru | 9.00 | | | | | | | 9.00 |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Kiangtzen | 9.00 | | 4.30 | | | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Swallow, Hongkong and Canton .. | Kwanglee | 9.00 | | 4.30 | | | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Europe via Siberia .. | Via Pakow | 9.00* | | 8.00 | | | 6.00 | | 5.30 |
| Tuesday, November 14. | | | | | | | | | |
| Europe via Siberia (Post Train) .. | Via Pakow | 7.00* | | | | | | 1/8th | |
| Japan via Moji .. | Kumano maru | 8.30* | | | | | | 8.00* | 8.30* |
| Japan via Moji .. | Kumano maru | 9.00 | | | | | | | 9.00 |
| Swallow and Canton .. | Kiangtzen | 9.00 | | 4.30 | | | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Swallow, Hongkong and Canton .. | Kwanglee | 9.00 | | 4.30 | | | 4.30 | 5.00 | 9.00 |
| Europe via Siberia .. | Via Pakow | 9.00* | | 8.00 | | | 6.00 | | 5.30 |

SUNDAY'S FIRES

A Chinese medicine shop at No. 190 Park Road and an adjoining residence were partially destroyed by flames on Sunday night. The fire had gained serious headway when the Fire Brigade arrived and it was thought for a time that the entire property threatened.

It was a total loss. Streams of water were quickly laid, however, and the fire extinguished after three quarters of an hour of work. A blaze of mysterious origin on the Yangtszepoo Road, near the Ewo Cotton Mill, occurred early Sunday morning. The Fire Brigade extinguished the blaze, which was in a newly constructed Chinese dwelling, before serious damage had been done. The cause of the fire is being investigated.

Flower and Vegetable Seeds

Bulbs:

Hyacinths, Tulips, Daffodils etc.

Prompt attention given to outport orders

The Shanghai Flora

88 Szechuen Road

opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Limited.

MENTHOLIN SNUFF

Against cold in the head.

Gives instant relief.

\$0.40 per bottle

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G. SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

| Mail | Mail | Lux | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | Lux | Mail | Mail |
|--------------------------------|---------|------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1st | 2nd | 3rd | | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
| 1916 | 1916 | 1916 | 0 | dep. Peking | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 2038 | 1112 | 686 | 84 | arr. Tientsin-Central | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 2350 | 1117 | 640 | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 000 | 1128 | 620 | | arr. Tientsin-East | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1916 | 589 | 2310 | 524 | arr. Mukden | 2301 | 1916 | 1916 |
| Tientsin-Pukow Line | | | | | | | |
| Local | Mail | Lux | Miles | | Local | Mail | Lux |
| 5. | 3. | 1. | | | 6. | 4. | 2. |
| 715 | 1180 | — | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 725 | 1110 | — | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 745 | 1200 | — | | dep. Tientsin-Central | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1188 | 1590 | — | 78 | arr. Tangchow | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1465 | 1745 | — | 148 | dep. Tangchow | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1891 | 2021 | — | | arr. Tientsin | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 7. | 2. | — | 220 | dep. Tientsin | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 830 | 2031 | — | | arr. Tientsin | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1049 | 2231 | — | 286 | dep. Tientsin | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1300 | 088 | — | | arr. Yenchowfu | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1315 | 048 | — | 318 | dep. Yenchowfu | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1555 | 316 | — | 377 | arr. Linchow | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1816 | 460 | — | | dep. Hsuehchowfu | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 9. | 2. | — | 420 | arr. Hsuehchowfu | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 680 | 467 | — | | dep. Hsuehchowfu | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1188 | 838 | — | 523 | arr. Peking | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1206 | 840 | — | | dep. Peking | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1697 | 1188 | — | 600 | arr. Chuchow | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 1848 | 1300 | — | 631 | dep. Pukow | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| Shanghai-Nanking Line | | | | | | | |
| Express | Express | Lux | Miles | | Express | Express | Lux |
| 16. | 10. | 1. | | | 16. | 10. | 1. |
| 2300 | 1430 | — | 0 | dep. Nanking-Ferry | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| 700 | 2130 | — | 193 | arr. Nanking | 1916 | 1916 | 1916 |
| Yenchowfu-Tientsin Branch Line | | | | | | | |
| 930 | 1300 | 2130 | Yenchowfu | 630 | 1230 | 2000 | 530 |
| 1030 | 1430 | 2230 | Tientsin | 530 | 1130 | 1800 | 630 |
| Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line | | | | | | | |
| 810 | 1410 | 2100 | Linchow | 810 | 1410 | 2100 | Linchow |
| 700 | 1300 | 1900 | Tientsin | 700 | 1300 | 1900 | Tientsin |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

| TIMES | | | | | | TIMES | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|--------|--------|----------------|-------------|------------------------|---------|--------|--------|----------------|------------|
| STATIONS | 2 Local | 4 Fast | 6 Slow | 8 Coolie Goods | 10 Ex-Press | STATIONS | 1 Local | 3 Fast | 5 Slow | 7 Coolie Goods | 9 Ex-Press |
| Shanghai South .. dep. | 8.00 | 8.55 | 10.15 | 3.30 | 4.20 | Zah Kou .. dep. | 7.20 | 8.20 | 9.25 | 2.30 | 3.50 |
| Sung Kiang .. dep. | 8.52 | 10.01 | 11.24 | 4.13 | 5.40 | Hangchow .. dep. | 7.44 | 8.45 | 9.58 | 2.35 | 4.18 |
| Ka Shai .. dep. | 8.55 | 10.06 | 11.40 | 4.15 | 5.50 | Chang An .. dep. | 7.55 | 8.55 | 10.18 | 2.50 | 4.35 |
| Yeh Zai .. dep. | 9.49 | 11.07 | 1.02 | 5.00 | 7.10 | Yeh Zai .. dep. | 8.52 | 10.11 | 12.15 | 3.41 | 5.48 |
| Chang An .. dep. | 10.11 | 11.35 | 1.33 | 5.19 | 7.40 | Ka Shai .. dep. | 9.25 | 10.54 | 1.15 | 4.08 | 6.37 |
| Yeh Zai .. dep. | 7.30 | 10.19 | 11.45 | 4.45 | 5.29 | Chang An .. dep. | 9.32 | 11.01 | 1.50 | 4.08 | 6.47 |
| Sung Kiang .. dep. | 8.24 | 10.58 | 12.37 | 2.37 | 5.58 | Hangchow .. dep. | 10.09 | 11.43 | 2.45 | 4.35 | 7.38 |
| Chang An .. dep. | 8.40 | 10.58 | 12.31 | 2.33 | 5.58 | Ka Shai .. dep. | 10.12 | 11.55 | 3.01 | 4.41 | |
| Yeh Zai .. dep. | 9.38 | 11.33 | 1.17 | 3.55 | 6.25 | Yeh Zai .. dep. | 8.18 | 10.36 | 12.30 | 3.37 | 5.01 |
| Chang An .. dep. | 11.18 | 12.28 | 2.30 | 5.82 | 7.09 | Chang An .. dep. | 9.33 | 11.29 | 1.26 | 4.48 | 5.44 |
| Hangchow .. dep. | 11.30 | 12.38 | 2.42 | 5.47 | 7.24 | Sung Kiang .. dep. | 10.02 | 11.32 | 1.31 | 4.58 | 5.47 |
| Zah Kou .. dep. | 11.55 | 12.57 | 3.05 | 6.20 | 7.40 | Shanghai South .. dep. | 11.22 | 12.35 | 2.38 | 6.07 | 6.30 |

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

| STATIONS | | | | | | STATIONS | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|----------|-------------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | | | 13 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 |
| | | a.m. | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | | | a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. | p.m. |
| Kon Zen Chiao ... | dep. | 7.40 | 10.10 | 11.50 | 1.50 | 3.15 | Zah Kou | dep. | 9.00 | | | | 5.10 | |
| Kon Shang Man ... | arr. | 7.53 | 10.23 | 12.03 | 2.03 | 3.28 | Hangchow | arr. | 9.19 | | | | 5.23 | |
| Kon Shang Man ... | dep. | 8.04 | 10.30 | 12.05 | 2.05 | 3.30 | Hangchow | dep. | 9.24 | 10.55 | 12.35 | 2.40 | 5.42 | 7.21 |
| Hangchow | arr. | 8.13 | 10.40 | 12.15 | 2.15 | 3.40 | Kon Shang Man ... | arr. | 9.34 | 11.05 | 12.45 | 2.48 | 5.52 | 7.28 |
| Hangchow | dep. | 8.21 | | | | 3.40 | Kon Shang Man ... | dep. | 9.37 | 11.12 | 12.47 | 2.50 | 5.56 | 7.29 |
| Zah Kou | arr. | 8.46 | | | | 3.50 | Kon Zen Chiao ... | arr. | 9.50 | 11.25 | 1.00 | 3.03 | 6.00 | 7.41 |

Business and Official Notices

TO LET

Flat consisting of 13 rooms, suitable for Office, centrally situated near the Cathedral. Rent

Tls. 130.00 per Month.

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Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS, 1917

THE Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1917:

2 days New Year—Monday and Tuesday, January 1 and 2.

5 days China New Year—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, January 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 6, 7 and 9.

1 day Whit-Monday—Monday, May 28.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Saturday, June 23.

2 days Summer Holiday—Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3.

1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday, August 6.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Monday, October 1.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic—Wednesday, October 10.

2 days Christmas—Tuesday and Wednesday, December 25 and 26.

By Order of the Committee, M. G. BECK, Secretary.

11568

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Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith at the races—a five-dollar bill—

The last to be found there when Bill tapped the till.

With visions of diamonds a long-shot he took.

And thus for a time lost his "Upper Crust" look.

"UPPER CRUST" RYE MAKES MEN LOOK HAPPY.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants



HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

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11296

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WITH "NOVIOL" LENSES

ABSOLUTE protection from sun glare.

DOES not decrease illumination.

ELIMINATES atmospheric haze.

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen

OPTICIAN

19 Nanking Road.

Tel. 3272

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

Only Bank Notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Bank of China (Shanghai Issue)

Bank of Taiwan

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Banque de L'Indo Chine

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Commercial Bank of China

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

International Banking Corporation

Mercantile Bank of India

Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Yokohama Specie Bank

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

11549

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting, 1916.

6th, 7th and 8th November

TICKETS of Admission have been sent to Members and their Wives. A limited number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 4th November, at a cost of \$10 each. APPLICATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Price—\$6 for Gentlemen.

\$3 for Ladies.

Single-day tickets, obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—\$3 for Gentlemen.

\$2 for Ladies.

Tickets for the "OFF" Day obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—\$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on Race Days:—

Tiffin Tickets....Price \$2.00 each

Tea Tickets....Price \$0.50 each

The tiffin interval will be after the Fourth Race each day.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

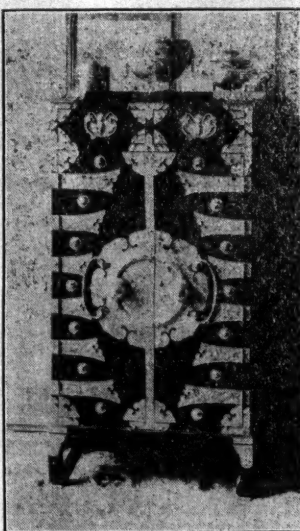
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Shanghai, 30th October, 1916.

11490

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new offices on the 5th floor of the same building.



Send him your name and address and he will call.

Astor House Hotel

Korean Arts and Crafts Both Old and New.

SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS GIFTS.

MR. W. W. TAYLOR, the Korean collector of brasses, potteries, silk tapestries and screens, is in Shanghai, being the owner of one of the finest collections of antiques and rare art pieces. Mr. Taylor will be glad to talk to anyone here wishing to inspect his collection. He offers unheard-of bargains in brass-bound and pearl inlay chests, amber drops and beads, red lacquer boxes, Korean potteries. He will be here only a short time before returning to Seoul, Chosen.

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSERS

Interchangeable Dies

\$12.50 to \$25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

NOTICE

Mr. Mena David Silas has been admitted a Partner in our firm and is hereby authorized to sign all cheques and documents for and on behalf of the firm.

Manila Shanghai Export & Import Co.

132a Szechuen Road.

Shanghai, 31st Oct., 1916.

11500 N 7

JUST UNPACKED

Underwear for Everybody

made of

Silk, Wool and Lisle

Just the Thing

for present wear

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road

(2 doors from General Hospital)

'Phone No. 2240

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 254

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/1)

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply to this Railway of the following quantities of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers, viz:—

14,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

50,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

4,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak Bridge Ties to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

2,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak (Hailin or Oregon Pine) Crossing Timbers to be delivered c.i.f. including Customs duty and War risk at our Pukow Wharf.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin, Hopel.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin.

The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 21st day of November, 1916, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The order or orders for the goods will be given to the tendering firm or firms, whose tenders have been accepted, not later than the 30th of November, 1916, during which time and including which date the prices of all tenders must hold good.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Managing Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(Sd.) C. L. Wong, Managing Director, The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Tientsin, 1st November, 1916.

11541

Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Annual Chrysanthemum Flower Show will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, 15th Nov.

D. MACGREGOR, Hon. Sec.

11559

NOTICE

OWING to the general rise in the price of Coal, due largely to increased freights, from 1st November, 1916, the price for Kaiping "Loco" Lump Coal will be \$12.00 per ton until further notice.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LTD. Shanghai, October 30, 1916.

11542

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will open at 9 a.m. and close at 11 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th and 8th November, on account of the Autumn Race Meeting.

11530 N. 8.

EDUCATIONAL

Small Classes in English, Mathematics and other subjects will shortly be held by Foreigner, Graduate in Arts, experienced in teaching Private Pupils, Schools and Colleges: Excellent Testimonials: Time, 7.30/9.00 a.m. and 6.00/9.00 p.m.: Terms Taels 5 per month per subject: Apply, Mr. Mistry, 6 Boundary Terrace.

11563

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.

Tel. 3482

9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic with all home comforts, 'Phone 1946.

10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet comfort. Excellent cooking, very moderate terms. Apply to Box 368, THE CHINA PRESS.

11282

TO LET, accommodation in English home for lady or gentleman. Small room, Western district, near trams. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.

11568

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, with verandah and baths attached. Telephone. Also flat with kitchen. With or without board. 7 Carter Road.

11553

TO LET, room with bathroom and verandah. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

11546 N 18

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by German gentleman, in English-speaking family (American preferred), room, with board. Please apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

11543 N 7

FINANCIAL

WANTED to meet Chinese with capital, who are desirous of joining with foreigners, in the very profitable business of exporting hams, chickens, egg products and the manufacture of tinned meats from China. Apply to Box 68, THE CHINA PRESS.

11519 N 7

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. Henderson motor-cycle, 4 cylinder, excellent condition guaranteed, 2 new extra tyres: Tls. 400. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.

11560 N 7

WANTED, disc barbell, about 100 lbs. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

11539 N 7

ADVERTISER would like to sell a Mappin and Webb platinum ring with diamonds. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

11534 N 8

FOR SALE. Harley-Davidson motor-cycle (twin), five months old, in excellent condition, for \$625; also side-car, only used a month, \$200. Payable by instalments, if necessary. Apply to Box 70, THE CHINA PRESS.

11522 N 7

FOR SALE; One or two English-made motor-cycles, mechanically perfect, brand-new and ready for the road. 3 1/2 h.p. Suitable for single or side-car work: at bargain prices. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED position as typist, or clerk, by a young Chinese with excellent diploma. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

11540 N 10

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godown-keeper, store-keeper or timekeeper: many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

THE GREAT LONDON Cash Chemists [opening shortly] require a qualified Manager with London and Eastern experience. Salary Taels 500 per month. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box No. 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

11566 N 8

WANTED, young lady for typewriting. Please reply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS, giving information as to experience, etc. Also give address and 'phone number.

11569 N 7

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN lady wishes to give lessons in German, to ladies, gentlemen and children, at moderate price. Apply to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.

11529 N 9

MANDARIN TEACHER, having spare time in morning and evening, wants more pupils. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

11527 N 7

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 29, THE CHINA PRESS.

11444 N 7

TRANSLATIONS

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